TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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GERMAN NOTE TO U. S. CONTAINING COUNTER PROPOSALS INCREASES INDEMNITY TO ALLIES

What-Say?

Letter to President Commending Him for His Strategy — An Offer of Gratuitous Advice — To the Victors Belong the Broils.

To the President,
Washington, D. C.

Dear W. G.: Seems a long time since I heard from you, but I see your name in the papers now and then, which goes to show that you are getting along all right with your new job, if you want to call it, that.

I liked your message to congress, but your later brief reference to the old swimmin' hole near Caledonia touched me in a mellow spot. If Caledonia wants to do something gracious it will preserve that old hole as a memorial to you and Dick Crissinger, your comptroller of the treasury, for future generations to bathe in and throw mud at each other.

Speaking of mud reminds me that a chemist has advanced the theory that the soil of Ohio is productive of Presidents. I dare say that there is more in this than the feeble-minded may think. Take your own case for example. It was the Ohio soil thrown at you in the late campaign that was responsible for a large share of your tremendous majority.

Some of your opponents have not got all the mud off their hands yet.

Only a few weeks ago an intellectual Toledo woman stood up before an audience of the future dominant sex and told them that all your campaign speeches were written by a popular literary light, a fiction writer. She said she had absolute proof of her statement.

After thinking the matter over for a day or two I sent word to her that Jimmy Cox should have had somebody write his speeches. Wasn't that bright repartee?

Something is wrong, W. G., with that Mississippi senator who raved about Colonel Harvey's sentence to the Court of St. James, or St. Lloyd George. What did those 20 senators mean by voting against confirmation? I took it that the appointment showed you possessed what Jay E. House would call "abdominal adequacy."

The 20 recalcitrants should have commended you for your strategy in getting the Colonel out of the country.

Well, old friend of the inky days, not to say nights, I suppose you are too busy to do much work in the government printing office. By the way, you could lighten your work considerably by letting Mr. Coolidge lay all the cornerstones and turn the first shovelfuls of dirt for the new church edifices. If I am not mistaken, that is the prerogative of the Vice President, anyway; and there is no reason why Calvin shouldn't do it as well, if not better, than Tom Marshall.

And above all things, now that I am in the way of offering advice, don't let Germany prove an alibi. She was in that war from beginning to end, or until the Americans arrived and went into action.

Another thing I see in the papers is that Dick Crissinger has been uttering some potent truths in an address before the Louisiana Bankers association. You are to be congratulated upon Dick's appointment. You'll find him a bulwark of truth, when you are in need of a bulwark.

You see I have forgiven Dick for burying me in a snowdrift, between campaigns, because I was a Republican. That, of course, was a long time ago, before the Democratic party had forgotten about Thomas Jefferson.

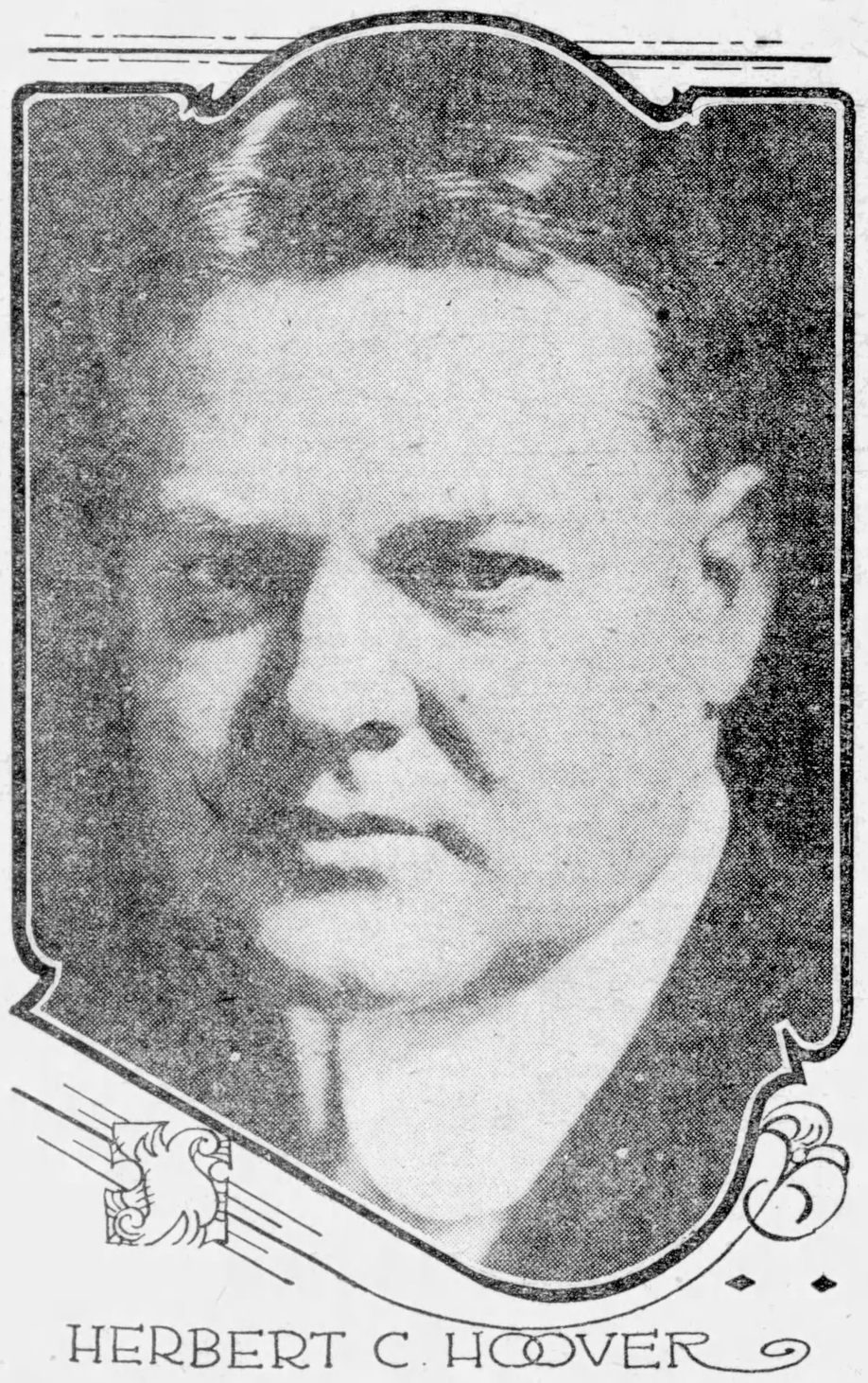
I suppose you never quite fully realized, W. G., what a plurality of seven million votes meant until the officeseekers began to arrive in Washington. I am glad to know your wonderful capacity for assimilating bother. It will stand you in good stead.

I'll bet it's an interesting scramble. But let 'em fight, W. G., let 'em fight.

To the victors belong the broils.

JACK WARWICK.

Secretary of Commerce



HERBERT C. HOOVER

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER, mining engineer and secretary of commerce in President Harding's cabinet, is only 46 years old. Mr. Hoover comes from Stanford University in California. He was born in West Branch, Ia. He received a university education and acquired wide experience in geological and mining exterprises both in the United States and abroad. During the early part of the World war he was chairman of the American Relief commission in London and Belgium. From 1917 to 1919 he served as United States food administrator. Later he was engaged in Near East relief work.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

NEWS OF diplomatic battle now going among the world's great powers over the subject of the payment of Germany's indemnity, the first installment of which is due on May 1. Premiers Lloyd George and Briand have been conferring in England on the problem while Germany dispatched a note to the United States containing her counter proposals.

President Harding has declined to act as mediator with the allies on the reparations question and to fix the amount the German people are to pay. In replying to the Berlin appeal the President declared the American government is willing to act as an intermediary in bringing about a resumption of the negotiations for a settlement of the indemnity terms.

"The Bible says little about education and much about wisdom; modern pedagogy says much about education and little about wisdom." This quotation is from the William T. Ellis' article on the Sunday school lesson.

Prohibition forces are donning their armor again, this time to make a finish fight to prevent sales of beer and light wines on doctors' prescriptions. Under Bryan's leadership the dry forces are mobilizing in a concerted move to compel an immediate reversal of a recent opinion of the department of justice which threw into discard some of the prohibition rulings.

At an informal hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission representatives of the National Farmers' Union urged immediate freight reductions to reduce the loss sustained by farmers in selling their crops and also to start the marketing of farm produce.

Amid the booming of cannon and beneath roses from airplanes in the sky above, President Harding proclaimed the friendships between the United States and South American republics and the willingness of this country to fight if necessary for the Monroe Doctrine. The occasion for the speech was the unveiling in New York of the statue of Simon Bolivar, presented to the city by Venezuela.

Japan has just passed the most militaristic budget ever adopted by a nation in time of peace.

BERLIN OFFER IS NEARER TO ALLIED TERMS

Missive Dispatched to Secretary Hughes for Transmission to Allies Raises Amount of Reparations Offered.

IN AN EFFORT to satisfy the allies on the indemnity question before May 1, when the first installment becomes due, and thus prevent further occupation of the country by allied armies, Germany has dispatched a note containing her counter proposals to the United States for transmission to the allies.

Sources close to the Berlin government say Germany proposes payment of 200,000,000,000 gold marks for reparations, as against 226,000,000,000 demanded by the allies in their Paris terms. President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes were expected to give immediate consideration to the counter proposals.

The Germans suggest making the annuities in the payment of the reparations flexible, dependent upon the recovery of German industries.

Suggests Huge Loan.

An international loan is suggested, to be floated immediately for the purpose of placing ready cash at the disposal of the entente, but no sum is named.

Germany expresses her willingness to pledge the customs revenues as guarantees and further offers to deliver manufactured articles to the allies with the understanding that Germany will pay the producers and get credit on the indemnities.

Germany also offers immediate participation in the work of restoration in the devastated areas; labor and materials to be supplied by Germany and credited against the indemnities.

No suggestion is made of Germany's willingness to assume the indebtedness of the allied powers to the United States.

Any action the American government may see fit to take in the matter of transmitting the proposals to the allied powers, it is understood, will be determined only after conferences between Secretary Hughes and the allied diplomatic representatives in Washington. This course has been decided upon in order that the transmission will be "in a manner acceptable to them," and at the same time will guard against the assumption by the United States of obligations which might prove embarrassing.

Secretary Hughes has made clear that the American government does not propose to act as mediator in the matter but only to consider calling proposals to the attention of the allies.

The note containing the German reparations proposals was handed to Secretary Wilson of the American mission at 9 o'clock Sunday night. The work of coding it was started immediately. Announcement was made that the note would be sent to Washington by Commissioner Ellis Loring Dresel in five sections.

The government issued an official statement containing only 11 words. It said:

"The cabinet has unanimously adopted the final text of the reply."

The Lokal Anzeiger says the members of the cabinet had a difficult time reaching a decision on the contents and the text was not definitely settled until a few hours before the document was turned over for transmission to Washington.

The original plan was to hand the note to the American mission Saturday night, but the "industrialists," headed by Hugo Stinnes and his associates, objected so strenuously to some of the contents that there was a delay of 24 hours.

Offers to Help France.

Germany has sent a note to the British government reiterating her complete willingness to undertake

Continued on Page Fifteen.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

GERMANY is the world's hardest loser. Equivalent to saying that Germany is not a good sport. She is not a "regular fellow," if we may mix genders for the sake of clarity.

All the big heads of the present German government have been wearing beaded brows for a week. They are sweating copiously as the day, May 1, approaches. May 1 is the time set for the whipped Teutons to accept the reparations terms fixed by the allies and to begin paying. The amount, though it looks big on paper, is small, a miserably small recompense to make for the great damage wrought against France and Belgium—against the the world.

One cannot write with much sympathy for the nation that started out to rule or ruin—to rule by ruin. It chills the American heart to recall that the once proud and boastful nation that is now cringing, whining and simpering had in mind at one time, in case of victory, to assess Uncle Sam the tidy sum of $40,000,000,000. That is what they would have had us pay in the way of indemnity had the Germans won the big war. It hurts to think of it, and yet it is funny.

"Kamerad!" has been reduced to diplomacy. During the past week the big whine has been directed to the United States. We have the spectacle of the people with whom we are still at war, technically, asking the state department at Washington to act as mediator.

America Not Inclined to Act.

This, it seems, was the last desperate chance the German government saw of escaping the payment of what the allies have assessed against it. It aimed to get this country into the affair, to help haggle, in the hope of inducing France, England and Italy to cut down the assessment.

The state department at Washington has made polite reply. It can do nothing that the countries with which America was associated during the war are not willing to accept.

Saturday, Premiers Briand of France, and Lloyd George of Great Britain, met in England and discussed Germany's appeal to America. Their decision was to stand firmly by the agreement arrived at in Paris in February and require Germany to fulfill the decisions made at that time. Failure of the Germans to do so must compel the allies to apply further pressure. There the matter rested so far as the allies are concerned.

At Washington another note from Germany was expected. Berlin press dispatches said the new note was on the way. If it requires a reply it will be answered as the first one—that nothing can be done that is not first agreeable to the allied governments.

Wants New Hindenburg Line.

Germany is maneuvering. She is trying to build up a diplomatic Hindenburg Line at Washington. It would be mighty comfortable for the old enemy to have the Washington government trapped in the position of being responsible for their fulfillment.

There is little danger of the President and his secretary of state falling into this trap.

Great Britain's mind is going along with the mind of France in the matter of enforcing Germany's compliance with the agreements made in February. Germany is in the position of a man having a note falling due May 1. It is painful to him to think of paying, and so he says he can't. His creditor and everybody else thinks he can. The creditor is ready to take drastic steps to collect. It is a ticklish situation.

Our Affair With the Japanese.

It is not probable that this nation is going to have any serious difficulty with Japan over the Island of Yap. This island, with a population of about 8,000, is important as a naval base, but it is not worth a war. It is, however, a fine little subject for conversation and diplomatic rag-chewing. But there is in the controversy a principle involved that is worth upholding, and the state department is looking after that part of it splendidly.

Mr. Hughes has taken a stand that the people will back up if ever called upon to do so. Japanese have been quoted as saying America is overbearing. They are all wrong. They have mistaken dignity for pomposity.

To go to war about Yap would be a joke on the dove of peace. There is little likelihood that we will have to. When everybody understands everybody else—and this Yap affair is coming to that—there will be no excuse for fighting.

U. S. REJECTS GERMAN PLEA TO INTERVENE

President Harding Declines to Set the Total War Debts Berlin Should Pay to the Allies.

President Harding has declined to consider the request of the German government to act as mediator with the allies on the question of reparations and to fix the amount the German people are to pay.

At the same time the President, in replying to the German appeal, expressed conditionally the willingness of the American government to act as an intermediary between Germany and the allies in bringing about a resumption of negotiations for a settlement of the reparations terms.

If the German government, the President said, would formulate new proposals constituting a "proper basis for discussion" he would consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allies "in a manner acceptable to them."

Representatives of both neutral and allied governments say Secretary Hughes' reply has convinced them that while the United States is anxious for a reopening of negotiations it has no intention of bringing about a situation out of which Germany may emerge with a greatly lessened burden. They point out that the best the United States has offered is to consider bringing German proposals to the allies, "in a manner acceptable" to them.

Appeal by the Germans.

The Berlin government's appeal for American mediation to avert the contemplated coercive measures of the French and British was delivered to American Commissioner Dresel and immediately transmitted to Washington, where it arrived early Thursday afternoon. The German note follows:

"In the name of the German government and the German people the undersigned, notwithstanding the still existing technical state of war, respectfully petition the President of the United States to mediate in the reparations question and to fix the sum to be paid by Germany to the allied powers.

"They earnestly urge him to secure the consent of the allied powers to such mediation. They solemnly declare that the German government is ready and willing to agree, without reservations or qualifications, to pay to the allied powers as reparations such sum as the President, after examination and investigation, may find just and right.

"They formally pledge themselves to fulfill in letter and in spirit all the provisions of any award that may be made by him. With abiding faith in the righteousness of this request and with undeniable sincerity of purpose the German people, through their constituted government, submit their appeal to the President of the United States with the confident hope that it will be granted, to the end that the final award may be made in accordance with right and justice, to meet the heartfelt wishes of all civilized nations to avoid the immeasurable consequences of the imminent coercive measures and to promote the peace of the world."

Secretary of State Hughes took the German note to the White House about 3 P. M., and discussed the question of a reply with the President. It did not take them long to decide that the United States could not accept the position of umpire between a nation with which it is still at war and the nations with which it was associated in the war.

Reply Sent by America.

Secretary Hughes returned to the state department and dispatched the following note to Berlin through the American commission:

"This government could not agree to mediate the question of reparations with a view to acting as umpire in its settlement. Impressed, however, with the seriousness of the issues involved as they affect the whole world, the government of the United States feels itself to be deeply concerned with the question of obtaining an early and just solution.

"This government strongly desires that there should be an immediate resumption of negotiations and reiterates its earnest hope that the German government will promptly formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis for discussion.

"Should the German government take this course this government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed."

The action of the President and the secretary of state conforms to the lines laid down in the previous Hughes note to Germany

Bath Night for Bolshevism

Britain Starts to Put Home Rule for Ireland in Effect

Steps to bring into operation the Irish act, providing for home rule in the island, have been taken by the British government. This law, which was described by King George as the fruit of 30 years of ceaseless controversy, was passed by parliament on December 21, last, and received royal assent a short time later. Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland have been outspoken in their opposition to the measure.

Elections of members of the northern and southern Irish parliaments will be held on May 3, under present plans. Sheriffs will be directed to proceed with the preliminary steps of the elections, but it seemed probable the southern sections of Ireland would ignore the provisions of law. Ulster was understood to have made arrangements for elections and announcement was made last month that the Ulster parliament would open on June 31, possibly under royal auspices.

The Irish act provides for selection of a senate by the parliament of each section. After this is done, the two houses of each parliament will elect 20 members of the council of 40 which will act as the connecting link between the two legislative bodies. This council, will, it is hoped by the sponsors of the law provide a means for bridging of the gap between the parliament and uniting them into one body in the future.

After such union takes place certain powers, relative to police, finance and other branches of the Irish government will be conferred by the British government.

WOULD HAVE HERALD SQUARE RENAMED ROOSEVELT SQUARE

Mayor Hylan of New York, recommended to the board of aldermen that Herald Square, the intersection of Broadway, 34th street and Sixth avenue, be renamed Roosevelt square in honor of the former president. He urged early consideration of the suggestion to permit preparations for dedicatory exercises on October 27, the colonel's sixty-third birthday anniversary.

FREIGHT RATE SLASH SOUGHT TO CUT PRICE

National Farmers Union Says Reduction of Charges Will Start Marketing of Farm Produce.

Immediate freight rate reductions were urged by representatives of the National Farmers' Union at an informal hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission.

Members of the union from many states told the commission that besides reducing the loss now sustained by the farmers in the sale of their crops, a lowering of freight rates would be a big psychological factor in starting the marketing of farm products and a general price reduction in other lines.

Unable to market their own products, the farmers, the spokesman said, are virtually on a buyers' strike, as there is no prospect of conditions improving in time to bring better prices for next year's crops.

Members of the commission asked for suggestions that would make possible a reduction of freight rates in the face of high prices paid by railroads for equipment and labor. Commissioner McChord declared railroads had lost about $8,000,000 in operation during the past year and asked whether the solution of the present freight rate problem was not after all one for labor, capital, shippers and the steel industry to solve, rather than the commission.

"Money, labor and equipment are all abnormally high," said he.

Mr. McChord asked Secretary Davis whether cheap freight rate farmers could market their products at a profit.

"Possibly not," Mr. Davis replied, "but a freight rate reduction would be one factor and it would be foolish to reject any plan that would reduce the farmers' loss simply because it does not solve their whole problem."

Man, 82, Shins Up 25-Foot Flagstaff to Untangle Rope

Bright and chipper as ever, Lewis Drewes, city hall supervisor and father of Mayor C. F. Drewes of North Tonawanda, N. Y., announced that he's ready to repeat his feat of climbing the 25-foot flagstaff atop the Y. M. C. A. hall and untangling the rope.

What's remarkable about that?

Why, Mr. Drewes is 82 years old.

DRYS GET SE... FOR FIGHT T... ABOLISH BE...

They Prepare to Exert... Pressure on Congres... Prevent Sales on Pre... tion.

The "Drys" have swung in... tion for a finish fight to p... beer and wine sales on d... prescriptions. Congress is the... jective. Their battle plans are ... and are to be pushed with all... legislative cunning for which... prohibition victories have... noted.

Under the leadership if W... Jennings Bryan, the "drys"... brought together in a conc... move to compel an immediate... versal of a recent opinion of... department of justice, which t... into the discard some of the... stringent rules of the prohibi... bureau. The "drys" charged... the objectionable opinion, dra... for the treasury by former At... ney General Palmer before he... office, is "the opening wedge of... wets to restore the liquor traffic.

Bryan Peeved.

Bryan was particularly bit... in discussing what he termed... disastrous results which may fo... the Palmer opinion, authorizing... and wine sales. In his opinio... will transform drug stores into w... open saloons. With other proh... tion leaders Mr. Bryan arranged... make a vigorous drive at once t... the administration to "kill" t... Palmer edict, and to balk the a... ance of beer and wine regulation...

From the treasury came w... that Secretary of the Treas... Mellon, with general supervisio... prohibition enforcement affairs, ... decline to have a review made of... opinion under attack, but will p... ceed with haste to promulgate ... regulations placing beer and win... the market for sale to those leg... entitled to buy.

The "drys" have turned again... the attorney general, in the h... that he will voluntarily "dig up" ... Palmer opinion and reconsider ... provisions in it chiefly under att...

May See Harding.

Resourceful "drys," failing ... these moves, may take their figh... the President and ask him p... sonally to intervene. They ... sert that under the procedure ... isting the President could instr... the attorney general to reopen ... whole subject.

The groundwork for the d... upon congress was laid by ... Bryan and other acknowledged p... hibition chiefs, in personal ta... with leaders at the Capitol. T... quiet meneuvering developed an ... nest purpose by the "drys" to pr... the matter of further tightening t... Volstead law as soon as possible ... upset the effectiveness of the p... administration's regulations.

Legal experts of the "dry" leade... were set to work upon suggest... changes in the law, ready to off... them if other attempts to annul t... beer and wine program meet wi... failure.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

JAPANESE cabinet council has approved the "firm attitude" of the foreign office in the controversy with the United States over the Island of Yap. Marquis Okuma, former prime minister, declared that the action of the United States on Yap was overbearing.

Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, journeyed to Cuba last week on a seaplane.

Brigadier General Sawyer, President Harding's physician, has prepared the report of his survey of public health and welfare agencies at the President's request with a view to their co-ordination under a single department.

Senator Reed Smoot announced recently on the floor of the senate that President Harding intended to appoint Walter Brown of Toledo chairman of the congressional joint committee on reorganization of the government departments.

War between Panama and Costa Rica growing out of the present boundary dispute will not be tolerated by the United States, it has been learned.

Police Commissioner Enright of New York city has taken a step to increase the police force by the addition of 1,000 men to make the city dry under the new state prohibtion laws.

The United States has given emphatic intimation to the allies that it will not even consider the idea of letting Germany take over the debts which the allies owe America.

A decided innovation in accordance with the administration's economy program was inaugurated recently when the house sub-committees having in charge the army and naval appropriation bills met in joint session with a view of coordinating the expenditures for national defense.

About 700 prisoners at the Ohio state penitentiary were suffering from poison last week, believed due to eating wild parsnips. The prisoners began vomiting soon after eating their dinner.

ONTARIO, Canada, voted last week for "bone dry prohibition" on the referendum to stop importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in the province by a majority of nearly 200,000. The law forbids importing liquor from any province, state or country.

A Mexican National train from Mexico City to El Paso was held up near Juarez by a band led by a former Villa general.

Rene Viviani, who was in the United States nearly a month as special envoy from the French government, sailed last week on the steamship France to return to his native land.

Anti-Saloon league forces in the Ohio legislature relented and consented to permit physicians to prescribe half a pint of spirituous liquor for the aged, infirm or known sick persons in 10-day periods. Such an amendment was inserted in the McCoy bill, which sought to prohibit the prescription of all liquors except pure grain alcohol and thus nullify Palmer's ruling allowing the prescription of beer.

Bubonic plague has broken out in Alexandria, Egypt, an average of 35 cases being reported daily. A quarantine has been imposed.

Herr Stegerwald, recently appointed premier of Prussia by the Prussian parliament, has resigned.

John P. (Jack) Cudahy, was found in his bedroom at Los Angeles with his head shattered by a shotgun wound. He committed suicide after failing to negotiate a $10,000 loan with a Chicago bank.

Public hearings on the Scott bill proposing important amendments to the LaFollette seaman's law will be held starting May 2 by the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk has resigned as president of Czecho-Slovakia. Ill health is given as the reason. Dr. Edward Benes, foreign minister, will become premier and acting president.

VERBAL notification has been made to the president of the German war burdens commission by the allied reparations commission that the gold reserves of the Reichsbank and other German issuing banks must be deposted before May 1, either in Cologne or Coblenz as security for reparations.

William Haywood, head of the I. W. W., sentenced to 20 years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth and out on appeal bonds, did not report at the prison when it came time for him to begin serving his sentence. It was said that he had fled to Russia.

A bill has been introduced in the Greek parliament providing for the collection of a 50 per cent levy on German commodities exported to Greece.

First checks in payment of dividends to policy holders of government life insurance will be mailed in about two weeks.

Negro citizens from 25 nations have been invited to attend the Pan-African congress next fall.

Representative Peters, Republican, Maine, has been named as chairman of the special committee to investigate the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll, draft dodger, who is now in Germany.

Blind soldiers and sailors from the Red Cross Institute for the Blind at Baltimore recently presented Mrs. Harding at the White House with a basket of their own making.

A leak in a tank filled with phosgene gas came near driving the entire population of Boundbrook, N. J. to the hills recently. A chemist averted disaster by promptly stopping the leak and no one was seriously hurt.

The lower house of the Ohio legislature has concurred in the amendments to the administration's reorganization bill made in the senate. The bill goes to Governor Davis for his signature.

The price of hogs in Indianapolis hit the lowest price there since 1916 last week. All grades sold at $8.50.

Unions' Economist Claims Financiers Caused Shutdow...

Charges that a "capital combine headed by 12 New York financ... institutions inaugurated a policy ... nation-wide shutdowns, was ma... before the United States Railroa... Labor board by W. Jett Lauc... economist for the unions which a... arguing for perpetuation of the... national agreements with the rai... roads.

Mr. Lauck named about 100 m... who through interlocking director... ships, he claimed, centered in thes... dozen institutions control of the ma... jority of the country's importan... railroads and of basic raw material... He charged that:

"This inter related capital grou... deliberately deflated the farmer... and then undertook by precipitatin... industrial stagnation, to deflat... labor."

The dozen New York financia... instutions named were:

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; First National Bank; Equitable Trust Co.; J. P. Morgan & Co.; Guaranty Trust Co.; Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States; American Surety Co.; National Surety Co.; Mechanics & Metals National Bank; National City Bank; New York Trust Co.; Chase National Bank.

Mr. Lauck charged that these banks had directors in 92 class one railroads, and in 20 railroad equipment companies, that their directorships reached 24 coal railroads and coal companies, and that through non-banking directors this alleged capital combine was still further interlocked.

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

He stood there alone, staring down at the team of broncos, and the heavily laden buckboard uncomprehendingly. Yet slowly it all came back, and his mind began to arouse from blank stupor. The Kid sat on the edge of the board walk, puffing away at a cigaret, and scowling at the pie-bald, which stood just beyond with dejectedly hanging head. The Kid was nursing a grievance, and never condescended to look up, for he had been refused the privilege of contributing a song to the festivities, and had not as yet forgiven the insult. He was meditating even then refusing to go to the Cottonwood, restrained in his just indignation only by a knowledge that he must either work or starve. This feeling of revolt in the mind of his humble retainer never occurred to Shelby. Indeed, he scarcely realized the fellow's presence, his attention at that moment being immediately attracted by the approach of a horseman trotting steadily up the deserted street toward the hotel. The rider was a cavalry soldier in uniform, powdered with dust, his horse showing evidences of hard travel.

Shelby watched his coming curiously, his memory still lingering upon the scene within. The man drew up at the hotel, dropped his rein over the horse's head, swung stiffly to the ground, and advanced up the steps. He glanced aside at Shelby's motionless figure, took a step toward the door, and then wheeled suddenly.

"Say, ain't your name Shelby?"

The dazed bridegroom turned and looked into the face confronting him, his mind snapping back into quick recognition.

"Sure. Well, thunder, you're Shaunessy, of the Sixth. What're you doing here?"

The two clasped hands firmly.

"Thought I knew you, Tom, when I first came up the steps, but wasn't quite sure till I got a side view. Must be six years since you left us, ain't it? What am I doing? Oh, they've shoved us up here from Arizona, and I've been up at the Reservation watchin' 'em ghost-dance, an' am headin' now for Collins to tell the old man the news. Some fun goin' to be pulled off presently."

"You mean the Sioux are goin' on rampage ag'in?"

"Sure thing, unless I miss my guess, an' I reckon I ought to know Injuns by this time. It'll either come this fall or next spring. I figure they'll never hold in over winter. Some o' the young bucks are out o' bounds now, an' the rest of 'em are war-dancin' 'bout every night. Ol' Sittin' Bull has got the game in his hands, an' you know that ol' devil, I reckon."

Shelby nodded, sensing the situation.

"I have reason to. Any troops up there?"

"No; the Injun agent don't believe there's goin' to be any trouble; says it's just a few young bucks who are raisin' hell. He don't know what is goin' on. But I been among 'em, an' the whole outfit is blood-mad. I seen two of their ghost-dances myself back in the hills, an' I tell you they mean business. You livin' here now?"

"No, out on the Cottonwood."

"What—north? Say, old man, that ain't goin' to be no healthy place fer a white, if those devils break loose; they'll make that country sure. Got much of an outfit?"

"A bunch of cattle an' two herders."

"Not enough to put up a fight. Well, if I was you Tom, I'd run those cows over into the Bad Lands an' lie out there awhile. We'll get the Injuns, of course; but there is bound to be some killin' first, unless I'm crazy. I've got to go in and get something to eat."

He started to turn away, but Shelby halted him with a question.

"How long you been in the army, Pete?"

"Twenty-two years."

"And with the Sixth Cavalry?"

"Fifteen."

"Did you ever know a sergeant named Calkins?"

"Jeff Calkins; he was my first 'top' after I joined; he left the service 'bout ten years ago. There was a shootin' scrape, or somethin' down at Harker. Sorter ugly story, though I've forgotten just what it was all about now. Calkins got out o' that all right, but when his enlistment was up, he quit; he didn't get on good with the men. Do you know whatever become of the ol' duffer?"

"He was buried here yesterday—killed himself; left a daughter 'bout nineteen—"

"The hell he did! Jeff Calkins never was married; not before he left the army anyhow. I know because I bunked with him nearly two years, an' he told me a lot about himself. He wasn't no lady's man at all. Say, what the devil is goin' on here?"

"There's been a wedding." Shelby started to explain, but the outflowing throng cut his opening sentence in two, and the startled soldier, stepping back to get out of the way, was instantly swept aside, while the gang poured forth between, separating the two completely. The bridegroom found himself once more the center of fervent congratulations, and only escaped by pushing a passage down the steps to where his outfit waited for departure. Some moments later, she joined him, accompanied by her bodyguard, wearing a long duster which almost reached the ground, and a close-fitting cap pulled down over her smooth hair. The jaunty hat, carefully wrapped from injury, was in one hand, the other holding a bouquet of wild flowers with which she had been presented. He silently helped her into the seat of the buckboard, joining her grimly, and gathering up the reins in his fingers.

"Now then," he called, "a couple of you untie those brutes, and jump. They're bad starters."

CHAPTER IX.

On the Way Home.

The broncos amply justified his prediction, and the party went tearing down the main street, pursued by yells of enjoyment, and cat-howls of derision, Shelby struggling with the reins in an endeavor to keep the maddened brutes off the sidewalks, the buckskin with ears laid viciously back, and heels in the air, while the Kid nonchalantly poised on his bucker, and ostentatiously smoking a cigaret, followed, his mount jumping stiff-legged from one side of the road to the other, as the rider plied his buckskin quirt, and held down his head with practiced hand. It was some spectacle, tearing away through a cloud of dust, and vanishing while still on a dead run around a curve in the valley.

However, the steep ascent of the bluff brought the plunging animals to their senses, and, by the time they had surmounted the ridge, and struck the prairie trail leading across the upland, they were willing enough to slow down to the swift trot they were accustomed to take on long journeys. Shelby loosened his grasp on the leather, and rested back in the seat, venturing a side glance at his companion. She was still gripping the iron rail for safety, but evidently felt no fear.

"Mean devil, that bronco," said Shelby, feeling the necessity of speech, and flecking his whip lash at the buckskin, whose evil eye was peering maliciously backward, "worst horse I ever owned."

"Did you ever ride him?"

"Well, yes, I have, a few times, but it's no joy ride. Turned plum over on me twice, an' once he nipped my leg so I couldn't walk for a week. He's a natural cannibal, I reckon." His lips parted into a grim smile and he made a gesture over his shoulder. "The Kid back there seems to be some bronco buster, and I'll let him try his luck when we get out to the ranch. I got some outlaws there."

She turned her head, and glanced behind through the cloud of dust.

"Who is he? one of your men?"

"Well, I just hired him down at Ponca. Seems to be a mighty good rider. His name is Macklin, but everybody calls him 'Kid.'"

"He—he sung at the funeral, didn't he?"

"He did; that is, if you could call it singing. He is nutty on his vocal organs, and tried to cast gloom on the wedding ceremonies in the same way. I wouldn't stand for it though—the preacher was bad enough."

"If—if it hadn't been at the funeral," she hesitated, "I would have thought he was awfully funny. Do you suppose he will sing out on the ranch?"

"Not within five miles of the house; that's part of the contract, and I'm kinder sorry I didn't make it ten. If you ever wanter to hear that bird sing, you'll have to go down the creek aways, an' take it private-like. His idea of music an' mine don't exactly coincide. Hear that? He's whistlin' now; not quite as bad as his voice, but I don't believe the fellow knows one tune from another."

She laughed.

"I'll hardly experiment, I think. Somehow I don't just like him."

"Oh, he's harmless enough."

"Perhaps so, but I have that feeling about him, just the same."

Shelby made no answer, and they rode on in silence through the circling dust. He felt awkward and embarrassed, unable to think of anything to say to keep up conversation, and intensely conscious of the peculiar situation in which they found themselves. The dull brown prairie stretched away monotonously on every side, and they could trace the long straight course of the trail they were following for miles ahead. The broncos traveled at a tireless trot, with heads lowered, and flanks already beginning to steam, while from behind, steadily sounded the pounding hoofs of the Kid's horse, his figure barely discernible through the whirling dust. On no side was there any landmark to arrest the eye; only the wide-stretching, barren plain circling all about them to the horizon. There was not even signs of animal life, or bird life; it was a desolate expanse, peopled by loneliness.

Shelby stared straight ahead over the ponies' backs, buried in thought, yet never unaware of the presence of his companion. Occasionally he stole a surreptitious glance aside at her, but her eyes were averted as though in avoidance, gazing out over the dull vista. It was not easy for either of them to talk; there was so little in common between them, and both alike were habituated to the silent loneliness of the West. Yet to Shelby this quietness on her part, this half turning from him, seemed particularly ominous. He imagined the old sullen look had come back into her averted face, and he could see the drooping lines once more at the corners of her mouth. She was doubtless sorry already at her choice; this drear expanse through which they rode was more than she expected to encounter—she was dreading already an approach to the Cottonwood. He had been a fool to even dream that he could ever satisfy her in such surroundings. Well, it was not too late to turn back. He would talk with her, and learn the truth.

But this was not so easily done; he could not clearly outline in his own mind the things he desired to say. He drove steadily forward, endeavoring to formulate some pleasant opening sentence, his mind inevitably drifting back to that late conversation with Shaunessy, and the doubts it had awakened. Ought he to permit her to become exposed to a possible Indian attack? Was it not plainly his duty to explain fully the exact situation? And then that other matter relative to Old Calkins? Surely it was her place to make that clear? They could not continue to go on thus blindly, neither understanding the other. He straightened up, clearing his voice, and she glanced about disturbed from revery by his action.

"How dismal it all is," she said, as he failed to speak, "and yet the very silence and loneliness has a charm. It is like this out on the Cottonwood?"

"No, not exactly. It's lonely enough, but that is broken country, with something to rest the eyes on. I am afraid though you're goin' to be awfully sorry."

"Really, I don't," honestly. "I don't mind being alone at all. I've always been alone, so that won't hurt."

"But this is different," he insisted stubbornly. "Besides, I heard something back there in Ponca that makes me think I had no business bringing you along at all."

"What was that?"

"Why, just before we come away I ran into an old friend o' mine in the army, named Shaunessy. You saw him, maybe?"

"A soldier in uniform? Yes, I did. What brought him there?"

"He'd been up in the Sioux Reservation, watchin' 'em ghost-dance, and he says the bucks up there are goin' to raise Ned before long, an' there ain't no troops anywhere around sufficient to hold 'em. I heard a rumor of it myself awhile back, but didn't take much stock in the yarn; thought maybe it was all talk. But this Pete Shaunessy he knows Indians, for he's been in the army over twenty years, an' they ain't goin' to fool him much. He says they are sure goin' to break away; that the young ones have jumped the Reservation already, an' the rest are ghost-dancin' 'most every night. It's Ol' Sittin' Bull who is stirrin' 'em up."

"But surely they could never get down here?"

"Not to Ponca—no; they wouldn't go in that direction. But they'd be mighty liable to come raidin' down the Cottonwood. That's what Shaunessy said; he told me I'd better run my stock over into the Bad Lands, and lie out for awhile, till the soldiers got the devils rounded up again. I been thinkin' ever since I ought to tell you about it, so, if you thought best, we could turn around an' take you back to Ponca."

"And then what would you do?"

He gazed at her in surprise.

"Me? Why, go on o' course an' take care o' the cattle. 'Tain't the first time I've seen Indians."

"Then I am going with you," she said firmly. "I am not the least afraid. I wonder if you have an extra rifle out there?"

"Sure," he said, grinning. "I sorter like that kind o' talk, little girl. Can you shoot?"

"Some; I'll show you when we get out there. Anyway, please don't turn back on my account. I heard in Ponca that the Sioux were ghost-dancing, but I didn't think about their coming down the Cottonwood. Dad said they were getting ugly, but I don't know where he heard it."

This unexpected mention of Calkins stirred Shelby to ask a further question. She was going on with him, that was evident, and the mystery between them must be cleared away.

"What was your name?" he asked soberly.

"My name! Why, don't you know?"

"I never heard it; seems sorter odd maybe, but I never did."

"It is Olga."

"Olga—Olga what?"

"Why, Shelby, I suppose."

"No, I don't mean that. Of course, it's Shelby now, but what was it before today? 'Twasn't Calkins."

The smile had deserted her lips, and her eyes were very serious.

"Just what do you mean, please? Have you heard something?"

"Well, yes. I have, an' I don't know just what to make of it; that's a fact. This here soldier Shaunessy has been in the army a long while; he was fifteen years in the Sixth Cavalry. Now I happened to learn, accidentally from McCarthy, that Old Calkins was once a sergeant in that outfit, so naturally I asked Shaunessy if he ever knew him."

"And did he?"

"Sure; they were bunkies once, an' he said Jeff Calkins never was married, an' didn't have no daughter."

"Well, did I ever say I was his daughter?"

"No, o' course you didn't. I never asked, but everybody thought you must be. What was the old man to you, anyhow? I reckon I got a right to know."

"You certainly have, but I cannot tell you very much. Frankly, I don't know. I could not explain even how I came into his care. That sounds strange, perhaps, but it is true. I wasn't much of a girl when he got me first, and I've scarcely been out of his sight since. I've asked him a thousand times, but he never would explain. Once he said, it would come out all right after awhile. It seemed to anger him for me to ask questions, so, at last, I stopped."

"And he left no papers?"

"Nothing referring in any way to me."

"That's mighty queer. Did he ever tell you what your real name was?"

"Oh, yes; there wasn't any secret about that—it was Carlyn."

"Olga Carlyn," he repeated the words very slowly. "Sorter Norwegian-Irish, ain't it? That story sounds rather funny to me."

"You mean, you do not believe it is true?"

"Oh, no; I believe it all right, but I don't savvy just what the game was. Maybe you figured it out?"

"No, I haven't; I have tried hard enough, but there was nothing to start with. My idea is he was hiding me from someone; trying to keep me from being found. I decided that was why he moved about from place to place, and always lived in such poverty and alone. I believe he had money, or could always get some when needed. Then he seemed to be afraid all the time and watching for something to happen. But nothing ever did. Maybe I ought to have told you this before."

"I reckon you didn't have much chance. Anyhow I don't see where it makes any special difference. Olga Carlyn sounds just as good to me as Olga Calkins. Only I suppose it ain't quite so pleasant for you not to know who you are. However, there's no need for us to worry 'bout that now. You sure want to go on to the Cottonwood?"

"Yes."

"Then that's settled." He paused thoughtfully. "And you don't have no recollection whatever of either your father or mother?"

"Not of my mother; she may have died when I was a baby, but I can remember my father, although I never saw him very often. He was a tall man with iron-gray hair and mustache; once I saw him in uniform."

"An officer, likely."

"I think so. I was at school then, and I am sure the lady principal called him colonel. I never lived with him, but always at some school, first one and then another. I am almost sure I was in St. Louis when Calkins came for me, and took me away. I remember he was very rough with the principal before she consented to my going with him. That is actually everything I know about it; since then we've just moved around from place to place."

They fell into silence, and rode on thus for hours, seldom speaking, each engrossed in their own thoughts. There was little change in the landscape, and no inspiration for talking. One, in response to some question, he described more in detail the home he was taking her to on the Cottonwood, and at another time the Kid rode up alongside the buckboard and exchanged a few words. But even the Kid felt the atmosphere uncongenial, and soon permitted his horse to fall back, and trot steadily along in the rear. Toward sundown they came into a more rolling country, with patches of green grass, and the trail wound in and out among shallow depressions, yielding greater variety of scenery. Just before dark they toiled up over a high ridge, and from the summit looked for some distance down the valley of the Cottonwood. Shelby pointed out the silvery shining of the stream, and the dark line of hills opposite marking the boundaries of the Sioux Reservation. The trail ran slantingly down the side of the bluff, zigzagging here and there in search of easier passage, and it was necessary to descend slowly. Consequently it was an hour after dark when they finally drove up to a small cabin surrounded by trees, a hundred feet back from the stream, and the driver announced their arrival.

CHAPTER X.

A Blow of Treachery.

It was a desolate home-coming—the great stars overhead, the tinkle of distant water, the silence and blackness all about, and the dim outline of the cabin barely visible amid the surrounding trees. The girl held her breath with lips pressed tight, staring around into the vague shadows, and permitted Shelby to gently swing her between the wheels to the ground. Some way the strong grasp of his hands brought back to her a sense of courage.

"Is—is there no one here?" she asked, afraid to venture a step in the gloom. "It is terribly dark."

"I'll remedy that in a minute," he said, pretending a cheerfulness he was far from feeling. "Hey, there, Kid, stake out yer horse, and come here and hold these broncs until I light up inside. Don't move, Olga; there is a steep bank just beyond. I'll only be gone a minute."

"But where is your herder?"

"Out with the cattle probably; he doesn't sleep here, and had no idea when I would be back. Now hang on tight to these reins, Kid, and I'll help you presently. Would you rather go with me, Olga?"

"Yes," she said, her voice trembling slightly in spite of every effort at control, "I would rather not be left out here."

"All right; this is the path, don't be afraid. I won't let you stumble. Now one step up; that's it."

He flung open the unsecured door, and stepped into the dense blackness of the interiar. She could see nothing, but heard him rummaging about, and finally caught the tiny gleam of a match. The next instant this had become the flame of an oil lamp, and the whole interior of the room became revealed in the yellow flicker. In spite of every attempt to steady herself, her heart gave a sudden throb, and she clutched at the door for support. This was even worse than she had pictured. Yet Shelby evidently thought nothing of it, for he straightened up smiling, and beckoned to her to come in.

"A bit tough looking, I suppose," he said with a hasty glance about. "Sorter surprise, this bringin' a wife back with me. Never reckoned on any such thing, or I'd a cleaned the shack up a bit. However, I'll straighten things around in a jiffy, as soon as I show the Kid the corral. Here's a chair to sit in," and he dumped its load on the floor. "You ain't afraid to wait here, are you?"

"Oh, no; I will be all right. You need not hurry."

To Be Continued.

St. Thomas' hospital in London was founded in 1228

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1921.

Getting along with human nature is life's biggest bother.

Rather remarkable how dull fourteen points can get after a lapse of only two or three years.

Making home brew is a fad that will die. But thousands of consumers will die first.

Lima Bean says the shoe may be large enough for the foot and still be too small for the bunion.

Disarmed, Uncle Sam might do like Samson, who cut a large swath with the jawbone of a pacifist.

Germans seem to be getting in a way to claim the war started by a Belgian hare that bit the kaiser.

It had to come. The right thing was waiting to be said, and Secretary Hughes has contributed to the deficiency. He declares soviet Russia is a "gigantic economic vacuum."

Among other things the Versailles treaty did was to create a few little orphan republics that don't know where their next meal is coming from.

Lloyd George's backbone is standing the strain remarkably well.

One way for a young woman to get rid of a man who bores her is to marry him.

Militant suffragists are threatening to picket the White House. By the time they get around to it Laddie Boy may be just the right age to take hold of an intrusive leg.

Though the world is growing better there are more ways to get into trouble than ever before.

They're not all dead yet. Another male fool has been discovered trying to live amicably with two wives, in the same house.

Life is full of paradoxes. We must move forward to get back to normalcy.

Housecleaning takes the sweet out of Home, Sweet Home.

Trying to reach a base on the other fellow's sacrifice is good baseball, but in business it is not an evidence of good citizenship.

A good job would be considered a summer vacation by the man who wants to work and cannot find it.

Nature never changes styles. That is why so many girls think Nature is an old fogy.

German Reds are quiet now, but will respond again when the government needs an uprising for psychological purpose. The German Reds are as faithful as a fire department.

Bootleggers may defy the law temporarily, but they'll still have to reckon with the inexorable dictum which proclaims that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Ontario's dry vote is another eye-opener for raisinjack consumers who think prohibition is slipping.

Anti-tobacco crusaders may feel sure of one thing—that they'll have a chance to grow old in the service before they accomplish what they are setting out to do.

Mr. Taft would considerably increase the combined displacement of the United States supreme court.

"Let us be silent no longer," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to the women in Cleveland. And nobody snickered.

Emma Goldman is now satisfied with Russia. Probably she has been permitted to make a speech.

Jack Frost's nip was a mouthful.

Congress always receives more criticism than commendation. The greatest work congress does is rarely praised—that of killing outright or permitting to die a natural death thousands of bills that are introduced at every session.

Poverty is one of the blessings people do not pray for.

Canadian Verdict Dry

Enterprising citizens of Ontario, no less than industrious ones of Quebec, have taken advantage these last two years of a strategic geographical position and—for round sums—supplied thirsty souls across the American border with the cup that cheers and also inebriates.

The smuggling runways have been as numerous as there were bays and marshes and lonely places to run out of, and nights upon which to improve each pitch dark hour. The favorite gaps have been that part of the St. Lawrence which is in touch with the base of supplies at Montreal, the Niagara frontier, the Detroit and the St. Mary's rivers. Operations in the interest of Chicago are said to have proceeded from as distant a point as Georgian Bay. The Rainy Lake district, on the edge of Minnesota, has been spoken of as odoriferous with booze.

The decisive vote in Ontario last week in favor of a prohibition of liquor importation complicates the business of rum running over a large section of the northern United States. Along the border it is not felt that the trade will be stopped or that it soon can be stopped. The immediate effect will probably be the development of a keener craftiness in whisky handling, a rise in whisky prices.

For this merchandise has had several months in which to develop methods of transportation, dodges in storage and the right approach for rendering a part of officialdom blind. A business so well organized to do things on the quiet and one so lucrative cannot be strangled in a day. It would be an over sanguine dry who thought it could be done to death in three or four years.

Yet, given time, Ontario will probably accomplish what it has decided by vote to do. The province has a way of enforcing its laws with sincerity and vigor. Once thoroughly dry a long arid stretch will intervene between American drinkers and the remaining Canadian sources—that is, Americans in the middle west. Their assuranlce that they can "drink or let it alone" will receive the supreme test.

Our Swiss Lesson

For the Old World the greatest lesson Switzerland has taught has been liberty, but America has long had no need of instruction in love of freedom and zeal in defending and upholding it. Yet the people of this mightiest of republics have reason to learn other wisdom from the Swiss. For us the most vital thing they have to teach is the toleration of wide differences in blood, descent, religion, language and customs, and the complete submerging of all political cleavages and elements of possible discord in love of country.

Through the world war Switzerland was an island in a stormy sea. Four great powers, fighting desperately, held the Swiss frontiers. Not an inch of the boundary touched neutral soil on the other side. France, on the west, and Italy, on the south, were in the greater alliance. Germany, on the north, and Austria-Hungary, on the east, were the chief members of the lesser league. Most of the Swiss spoke German and were of German blood. Part of them spoke French and were largely of French origin as well as French in habits of thought and feeling. One canton and part of another were Italian. But all were Swiss, above everything else and beyond all comparison with lesser matters. Nothing was vital but the safety, honor and welfare of Switzerland.

And now the Swiss hold fast to their ancient unity, in a time of wide unrest and much economic and sociological disturbance. They have their class differences. They are not immune from the industrial and commercial difficulties of other and larger nations. But there is no thought of the possible splitting up of their country. There is not a hint of secession or tearing asunder the historic bonds which have held through centuries, often under the tension of extreme danger. Swiss devotion to Switzerland is perfect in its steadfastness and its loyalty to Swiss traditions of sacrifice, if the country calls.

Our great inflow of immigration makes necessary the rallying cry, "America first." We must outgrow the need of it. The Swiss know of no reason why they should make use of any similar reminder of the supremacy of their country and its claim upon all that they can give in service and support.

A Common Sense Program

The high merit of the Harding international program is its simplicity and practicability. There is not a particle of cant in it. It is relieved of all the highflown theories of the Wilson policies. Near internationalism of Russian taint is wholly absent. The program fearlessly begins the tasks of solving America's difficulties abroad in America's interest and from the American program. Under the new policy the covenant of the League of Nations is rejected in entirety, a thing to be forgotten and no more to be discussed than the possible utility of last year's bird's nests. Administration attitude and opinion are summed up in the words, "we can recognize no superauthority."

The senate is asked to approve of peace with Germany by resolution, and thereafter to undertake the formal matter of dealing with such treaties as may be arranged by the state department. Though the Germans will have their hour of rejoicing over what they will choose to call a rebuff to the European allies, there will be no real satisfaction for them. The Harding administration recognizes the principle of reparations. It admits the necessity of carrying on relations with Britain, France, Italy and Belgium in conformity with the general provisions of the Versailles treaty. Which means that there will be no request for the revision of that document or so far as America is concerned any attempt to lighten the burdens and responsibilities of Germany. Whatever disappointment the allies experience will have been prepared for. They will understand that when President Harding says, "We can be helpful because we are moved by no hatreds and harbor no fear," he has reference to our recent companions in arms.

To the people the Harding program must appeal because of its straight-forwardness, its strong common sense and unblemished clearness. It is a vast comfort after several years of trying to understand messages that were intended to hide programs and policies, not to disclose them.

The Democratic Republican

President Harding appears to realize thoroughly that he is president of a democracy.

This is sometimes exceedingly difficult for a chief executive to keep in mind. Conditions work against it. Ceremony, flattery, the constant bending of the pregnant hinges of the knee, tend always to make a president think himself as of superior clay—infallible, omnipotent.

The executive powers are extraordinary. The privileges include about everything a man might desire short of a crown and a scepter. In the environment, the heads of some very good men have been turned. Entering the White House as modest and well-meaning as the humblest citizen they have issued in the likeness of spoiled children. They lost the ability to brook opposition. They came to feel that advice was superfluous. They became as aloof as tin gods.

There are clear signs that Mr. Harding is determined to avoid the pitfalls of self-importance. The White House grounds are once more open to whomsoever cares to wander about. Though a busy man, the President endeavors to see the curiosity-seekers as well as those who come to him upon matters of statecraft. He has declined to accept unusual favors on the golf course. A writer for the World's Work tells of playing the game with the chief magistrate: "There were several parties ahead of us. On account of the rapidity with which the President walks and the quickness of his play we caught up with them. They invariably stepped aside and requested us to precede them. He always refused their proffered courtesy and with a most pleasing smile requested that they continue, nor was there with this any evidence of condescension on his part or of affected humility."

It will take a great deal of character and a stout, working sense of humor to maintain this attitude, so strong are the temptations in the other direction. But Mr. Harding must know that in this struggle he has the great mass of the people with him.

Depends on the Inventory

The importance of the decision of the Russian soviet government to return foreign-owned factories and mines to their owners depends upon what there is left to return. The soviets have had very little success in running factories. It is certain that they have not replaced machinery that has worn out and probably have done little to protect the mechanisms they could not use. An industrial plant that is idle suffers the same mysterious deterioration of an abandoned house. Mines go to ruin even much faster. We may suspect that when the agents of the alien proprietors arrive in Russia and inventory the assets the catalogue of what once was and no longer is will be much more impressive than the list of things that strangely escaped mishap.

There is little probability that Uncle Sam will be big enough fool to disarm while there is even a remote possibility that he will be told to hold up his hands.

Lovers of animals will be pleased to note that the buffalo nickel is again being treated with some respect.

BREAKING IN

BY WALT MASON.

I BOUGHT a shotgun at the store and slew the family next door. And I was moved to honest tears when thus I ended their careers, for they had never done me wrong, and I had known them well and long. Remorse burned in me like a fire when I shot down the aged sire, and plugged a nephew and a niece and gave two aunts eternal peace, and when I burned the residence it shocked my fine esthetic sense. But I had tried so many ways to break into the picture plays! I chased the managers around and begged them, while they pawed the ground, to give me just a single chance; I knew quite well I would advance. But they looked down with cold disdain and said I gave them all a pain; a creek, they said, was near my home, and there I well might soak my dome. I'd never have a chance to trot with all the gilded movie lot unless I played some startling game designed to give me widespread fame. But now the offers come my way—I'll draw a hundred plunks a day. As Bill the Butcher, on the screen, I'll teach the young that vice is mean, that children are but dizzy fools who do not go to Sunday schools; a moral tag attached to crime hands out a lesson most sublime. And when I think how I'll improve the children, where the movies move, I'm almost glad I took my gun, and slew the Johnsings, one by one.

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ABE MARTIN

Squire Marsh Swallow has sublet his cot in Washington an' is now at home with th' Hardin' blues.

There's some consolation in being' poor—you don't get trimmed ever' time you turn around.

VARIETIES

California's area is 18 times that of Massachusetts.

Zinc roofs have ben used in Europe for centuries.

Iceland is the largest civilized country on the globe without railroads.

Except in minor ways the village life in India has not changed for 2,000 years.

Native women of India have begun a movement for equal rights and opportunities.

Herodotus describes a Thracian tribe which lived in houses built on stilts in a lake.

More than half of the presidents of the United States have had experience as soldiers.

Paper yarn that resembles linen is being woven into bags and packing cloth in Japan.

A perfect preserved carcass of a mammoth was found frozen in the ice in Siberia in 1903.

English women school teachers are required to have the same qualifications as the men.

Great Britain at one time obtained $100,000 a year from a tax on users of hair powder.

Marmosets and similar small monkeys have claws on their fingers and nails on their thumbs.

In the west of England it is regarded as very unlucky to bring birds' eggs into the house.

Baboons have a remarkable instinctive power of being able to detect the presence of water.

Chinese have lacquered fans for sale, but use a cheap bamboo and paper contrivance themselves.

Nearly 80 per cent of the babies of Paris are born in hospitals and under municipally aided care.

From the seventh to the thirteenth century the year in England was reckoned from Christmas.

Although they are not enfranchised, the women in the Phillipines are admitted to all professions.

The horns of the galla ox of Abyssinia reach extraordinary size, producing a lyre-shaped figure.

France produced 152,332 metric tons of refined sugar in 1920, as compared with 107,841 metric tons in 1919.

The average salary of women workers employed by the United States government is $1,047 a year.

The language of the Kalmucks of central Asia differs from true Mongolian only in being more phonetic.

The term Nippon, often used for the largest island of the Japanese group, is really the name of the empire.

Giving numbers and letters instead of names to the streets and avenues, is a practice peculiar to American cities.

The discoverer of synthetic ultramarine blue received a prize of 6,000 francs in 1828, after four years' work.

Careful investigation has led Japan to claim to be the richest country in the world in radium-bearing waters.

Fashionable persons in ancient Athens slept under coverlets of dressed peacock skins, with the feathers on.

A person begins to lose height at the age of fifty, and at the age of ninety he has lost about one and one-half inches.

Ninety per cent of the world's supply of cloves comes from two small islands off the east coast of Africa—Zanzibar and Pemba.

The Yomi Uri, the oldest newspaper published in Tokio, also has the distinction of being the first to run a woman's page.

Ceylon's pearl fisheries are believed to be the world's oldest industry, as they have been carried on for more than thirty centuries.

Sergeant Homer Parks, six feet nine and one-half inches tall, was the tallest man in the United States army in the recent war.

The national library at Rio de Janeiro has an up-to-date book carrier and a fumigation apparatus for handling its 400,000 volumes.

More English surnames begin with "B" than with any other letter. "S" comes second on the list, "M" third and "H" fourth.

More than a thousand camels are used in Queensland as a way of transport across the arid districts, and the number is rapidly increasing.

A food scientist says that one pint and a half of milk with half a pound of pea flour would supply all the essential ingredients for a whole day's food.

To buy bread flour for the starving populace of Vienna the authorities are pawning a collection of the most valuable tapestries in the world.

It is estimated that at least 10,000 automobile parties could be taken care of in the beautiful section of the Yellowstone National park desired by irrigationists.

DREAMS OF GREAT EMPIRE LIBERIA AS CORNERSTONE

CONSIDER the negro. Out of Africa he came and to Africa he shall return, if one particular man of his race can realize his dream. That man is the self-styled Honorable Marcus Garvey, president of the Negro Factories corporation, president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement association and African Communities league, and provisional president of Africa, a coal black Jamacan who has his headquarters in New York, and who dons a brilliant green and crimson robe and comes upon the platform before his audiences and in fiery speech presents his splendiferous idea of the rehabilitation of the black man's estate in the continent of Africa.

From a small following three and a half years ago to the astonishing total of some four million adherents who believe in his idea and confidently expect to participate in the great African republic when it shall be erected, Marcus Garvey has progressed. He believes his dream will come to reality and he has persuaded others to believe it, although how he will surmount the barrier of a pre-empted continent and wrest it from the European powers who own it body and soul cannot be described in the augury of the stars. But as an entering wedge Marcus Garvey sets his hopes on Liberia, the negro republic over which the United States has exercised a sort of moral mandate since its inception nearly a century ago. Liberia is to be the cornerstone of the edifice of an all-African nation into which the 400 million negroes of the earth are to be gathered.

Still Go to Liberia.

If Liberia were a bit more substantial for building purposes it might serve better for a cornerstone. Any other empire builder, save perhaps the over-sanguine Marcus Garvey, would cast it aside as defective material. For in the hundred years since it had its start as a nation, it remains in many respects in the same identical spot, having moved forward scarcely an inch in all that time. In 1821 there were no roads, no boats on the rivers, and there are none today. In the century since the American Colonization society selected Cape Mesurado as an appropriate site for the first detachment of American freed negroes, there has been practically no development of Liberia's natural resources. Today there are no railways, no telegraphs, no telephones in the republic; the capital city has no horses, no motor cars, no street lighting, no drinking water, and not infrequently food rationing is resorted to until outside aid can be obtained, although unlimited food products might be had with a little effort from the fertile soil.

From 1821 onward to the present day negroes and mulattoes—freed slaves and descendants of such—have been crossing the Atlantic in small numbers to settle on the Liberian coast. Within the past few months Marcus Garvey sent a dozen or fifteen negroes—architects, chemists, builders and physicians—to Liberia as pioneers to make ready for the great number coming later. The chief migrations to the promised land, however, took place in the first half of the nineteenth century. Only two or three thousand American immigrants have entered Liberia since 1860.

Patterned After U. S.

The actual beginning of the colony cannot be given, but it is dated between 1822 and 1828. A white man, an American, named Jehudi Ashmun was the founder. The original elements of the population of Liberia were three: Free negroes sent out from America by the original colonization society. Africans rescued from slave traders by United States war vessels during the period of the suppression of slave trade; and freedmen who have emigrated to Liberia from America since the Civil war. Today these people number some fifty or sixty thousand. They are the republic, but back of them as a sort of background are some two million natives of varying tribal affiliations who are indigenous to the Dark Continent. They speak their own tongue and adhere to their own religions, although the official language of the Liberians is English and the religion Christian.

In 1847 the American colonists declared their country to be an independent republic, and its status as such was recognized in 1848-49 by most of the great powers, with the exception of the United States. Until 1857 Liberia consisted of two republics—Liberia and Maryland—but at that time they were united. Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, was named for President Monroe. The government was fashioned after the government of the United States, with a president and vice-president, elected for a term of four years, and with two houses in the legislative branch, and a supreme court. It has a constitution similar to the constitution of the United States, and started things off in 1847 with a declaration of independence which, in part, is as follows:

The western coast of Africa was the place selected by American benevolence and philanthropy for our future home. Removed beyond those influences which depressed us in our native land, it was hoped we would be enabled to enjoy those rights and privileges, and exercise and improve those faculties which the God of Nature has given us in common with the rest of mankind.

Under the auspices of the American Colonization society we establish ourselves here, on land acquired by purchase from the lords of the soil.

In coming to the shores of Africa, we indulged the pleasing hope that we should be permitted to exercise and improve those faculties which impart to man his dignity—to nourish in our hearts the flame of honorable ambition, to cherish and indulge those aspirations which a beneficent Creator hath implanted in every human heart, and to evince to all who despise, ridicule and despise our own race that we possess with them a common nature, are with them susceptible of equal refinement and capable of equal advancement in all that adorns and dignifies man. * * * Thus far our highest hopes have been realized.

Remains Virgin Soil.

But that was written three-quarters of a century ago. How far those hopes have been realized is to be read in the history that followed. The Civil war in the United States obscured the African republic, which thereafter was left to drift in the world's affairs as the currents of the times directed.

Nothing much ever has happened in Liberia; it has had scarcely any history, and the people, if there is any truth in the well known epigram, therefore, must be happy. Visitors describe the streets of Monrovia as reminiscent of any negro community to be found today in the southern United States. There is no real difference to be detected between the Liberian and his brother in America; they are alike even in their shortcomings. Their frame cottages are built after the American fashion, and travelers remark that there is nothing else like them in all Africa. The people of Monrovia look and act about like the better class negroes of Atlanta and Louisville. They dress neatly, there is little boisterousness; swearing is a lost art. The Liberian Sundays suggest the quiet of a New England city—a quiet that is broken only by the sound of congregational singing. The churches are well attended and well conducted.

A provision in the constitution permits no white man to own property in the republic or to vote. Therein, it has been pointed out, the black man errs, for he has not the genius to exploit the natural wealth of Liberia, and the white man, under the circumstances, is prohibited from doing it. Thus Liberia, after a century, is still virgin soil.

Cannot Accommodate Immigration.

In the beginning Liberia's frontiers were not defined. Sierra Leone, owned by the British, was adjacent on the one hand, and the Ivory coast, which is French territory, was on the other side. The Liberian government outside the immediate vicinity of Monrovia was not strong, and the French and English began to crowd their black brother. From time to time Liberia lost territory to one or the other of her neighbors. Treaties were made in 1885, 1892, 1903, and Liberia, somewhat shorn thereby, issued with her boundaries demarcated. But England continued to crowd. On the pretext that Liberia was not properly guarding a portion of the frontier, British troops moved in and took over a tsrip of territory, and about the same time several British gentlemen were practicing a confidence game in Monrovia upon the Liberian government that was to lead to the verge of national bankruptcy.

The outcry of help reached the ears of the United States in 1909 and led to the appointment by President Roosevelt of a commission to investigate the condition of the country. The commission investigated thoroughly. It found that the negro in Africa was not a failure in his efforts at self government, that he had progressed and not gone backward, that he had maintained an excellent degree of civilization in the midst of uncivilization, but that in certain respects he was deficient, to wit: He was an amateur when it came to foreign relations, a tyro in matters financial; he could sing and pray and be a good neighbor and citizen, but as a business man and a statesman he could not qualify. It was noticeable to the commission, too, that as the old blood died out—the original colonists who had had contact with the white man and his ways in America—the new was not as vigirous, as resourceful and as capable. The commission declared that the new immigration would be a welcome stimulant to the black man's republic, but that Liberia had much to do before it could receive any immigration; it was in no position to assimilate even as small a number as two or three hundred immigrants.

The upshot of the commission's visit was a loan to the Liberian government of one million dollars, participated in by England, France, Germany and the United States. The United States was given the right of way by the other nations and an American was appointed by President Taft as general receiver of customs to protect the loan, and Liberia agreed to maintain a certain frontier force under the command of American army officers to pacify Great Britain for the withdrawal of her troops from the territory on her frontiers she coveted and which she complained was inadequately protected.

Liberia was one of the allies in the late war, severing diplomatic relations with Germany and actually declaring war. In 1918 she was granted a five-million-dollar credit by the United States, and at the peace settlement, Germany was ousted from her share in the original million-dollar loan.

Such is the promised land of the negro to which this new Moses would lead him. Marcus Garvey is not the first to aspire to leadership, not the first to stir the black man to dreams of empire. The agitation to return to Africa goes on constantly, it is almost chronic in its recurrence; but all the attempts so far to transplant the negro from America to Africa have met with disappointment, have ended only in pathetic failure for the black man. His empire is and remains a castle of dreams whose heights he cannot scale.

This government will not stand sponsor for any German proposals it may consent to transmit to the allies, and will not transmit it at all unless such action is acceptable to the allied governments.

A delegation of New York importers opposed the exchange equalization provision of the emergency tariff bill before the finance committee.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Republican leaders said a peace resolution similar to the one introduced in the senate by Senator Knox would be introduced in the house in the near future. They added, however, that it was expected consideration of the measure would be delayed probably a month, or until after the senate has voted on the proposal.

Declaring that "the Democratic party has pulled away" from their economic principles, representatives of the Southern Tariff association filed with the ways and means committee a memorial appealing for protective duties on 57 commodities produced in the south.

Under a bill introduced by Representative Graham (Republican), Illinois, the secretary of war would be authorized to lease the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate plant to any private or co-operative organization for a period of 20 years, the government reserving the right to take over the plant any time it was needed for military purposes.

The Secretary of War should be asked why the name of Brig. Gen. Omar Bundy was not included in a list of nominations of major generals recently sent to the Senate under a resolution introduced by Representative Flood (Democrat), Virginia.

Chairman Good, of the appropriations committee, at a joint conference of the subcommittees which are framing the army and navy appropriation bills suggested retrenchment in expenditures by retarding work on the 1916 battleship program, but opposed slowing up on the battle cruisers.

A bill to prohibit intermarriage of whites and negroes in the District of Columbia was introduced by Representative Johnson (Democrat), Mississippi.

Senate adopts Cummins resolution for sweeping investigation of railroad operation since they were turned back.

Representative Fess, Ohio, advocates general sales tax for one year to raise funds to retire the floating debt.

Amendments to emergency tariff bill anti-dumping features proposed before senate finance committee by customs service experts.

Sinn Fein, pro-German, and radical propagandists who seek to make use of this country for their own ends were denounced by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who opened the thirtieth annual congress with a patriotic call to service that brought the delgates cheering to their feet.

Determined to put America abreast of other nations in the navigation of the air, President Harding submitted to congress a national aviation policy.

Immigration bill restricting admission of aliens to 355,000 next year favorably reported to the house.

President Harding declined to decide a dispute between senate and house leaders over the details of the budget bill, but requested them to reach an agreement between themselves.

Proposed imposition of duties on all kinds of finished lumber promises to cause a fight in congress. Under the tentative action of a subcommittee only rough lumber other than spruce and fir will come in free.

Organization of a skeleton general headquarters of the army, with Gen. Pershing at the head, was announced by Secretary Weeks as the policy for keeping the army prepared.

The administration's program for carrying out the Dawes committee's recommendations for consolidating and improving various governmental agencies dealing with soldiers' relief was laid before the senate committee on education and labor by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer.

Impeachment proceedings brought against Judge Landis of Chicago are not to be carried on in this congress, it was declared, unless new charges should be brought.

Postmaster General Hays reversed the policy of his predecessor of reinstatement and retirement of postal employes, consented to rehearing of all discharge cases, and took the first steps in the inauguration of a welfare system for the postal service.

Senator Penrose indicated that the anti-dumping and currency valuation sections of the emergency tariff bill will be revised before the bill is reported to the senate from the senate finance committee.

A delegation from the National Farmers' union asked President Harding to call a conference of leaders of industry, labor and agriculture to discuss the question of high freight rates and other economic problems.

Prohibition of all immigration to this country from Japan was urged upon congress by V. S. McClatchy of California.

Protection for southern industries was asked by spokesmen for the Southern Tariff association before the house ways and means committee.

The Colombia treaty, a bitterly contested issue for nearly a decade, was ratified in amended form by the senate by a vote of 69 to 19, 10 more affirmative votes than the required two-thirds.

Secretary of War Weeks announced his intention to investigate the administration by the government of the Canal Zone with a view to effecting economies.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I never saw a girl, no matter how charming, who could scratch her back gracefully."

Life's Discomforts.

Losing your lunch money through a hole in your pocket just as you are crossing a city street that is jammed with traffic.

Useless Occupation.

Trying to pick up all the hairpins one's wife drops.

A Pessimist Is—

A man who is afraid to take off his heavy underwear before the Fourth of July.

GETTING MARRIED.

Kings have been made and unmade, wars have been fought, Pullmans have supplanted stage coaches, electric lights burn instead of candles, autos chug where horses used to tug, but people still go on getting married.

In olden times the cave man rushed up to the dugout of his prospective father-in-law, hit the old gent over the head with a war club, grabbed his beautiful daughter by her hair, dragged her to his cave and put her to work sweeping it out and cooking his meat when he didn't feel like eating it raw. He asked no one's permission to get married and sought no license or minister to tie the knot.

Then came the period in history when the lovelorn youth sank to his knees, groveled on the ground before his lady love and begged her to be his wife. If she consented he waylaid the old man, got his sanction to the deal and then proceeded to kill off all his sweetheart's villainous suitors. The wedding followed. As civilization progressed the task of the masculine suitor became easier. He began using a cushion to protect his knees when bending before his lady fair to pop the question.

Nowadays getting married is a soft snap, about as easy as getting a divorce. The youth doesn't ask for the girl's hand. He sees some damsel who looks good to him and proceeds to get an introduction through a mutual friend. If there is none he winks at the girl with his right eye. If she smiles he winks with his left, approaches her and requests a date. After he goes out with her a half dozen times she confesses to her girl chum that he is her "steady."

Then on some moonlight summer night he sits beside her in the porch swing, multiplies his salary by two and tells her that is what he earns. She sighs and says that the roses on the front lawn look pretty in the moonlight. He replies that she does, too. A masculine arm steals around her waist. They clinch. Two pairs of lips meet. A resounding smack is heard in the still night air by the small brother crouched in the shadow of the porch steps. The swing creaks.

"Sweetie," she murmurs.

"My honey dear," he replies.

"Let's," both exclaim.

The next day they rush to the courthouse, confess their ages, if they are not too old, and then dash to an unemployed parson or justice of the peace who makes them one. Then comes the visit to the installment furniture store, purchase of a four-room outfit for $109.65 and the search for a flat. After they are settled and she learns to cook and not burn food and he discovers how to wipe the dishes without breaking them, another romance is started down the highway of life.

They live happily ever afterwards, sometimes.

Care of a Dog.

Always give him the best chair to lie in.

Treat him as the equal of the men in the house.

Feed him the choicest cuts of meat. What he doesn't want, the rest of the family can eat.

Teach him to bark at the neighbors so they will think more of you.

Don't scold him, but argue reasonably. If he doesn't submit to argument let him have his own way.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Town of Used to Be

Used to think I'd like to go
To the town I used to know
As a little bare-foot lad,
Tanned of cheek an' always glad.
But it's been so long since I
Told the good old friends good-bye
An' set out for wealth an' fame,
That it cannot be the same,
An' maybe I'd better not
Spoil the picture that I've got.

Bill's been back, an' he tells me
Town's not what it used to be;
That old Barker's grocery store
Isn't open any more,
An' most folks we knew are gone,
Moved away or traveled on
To a brighter realm than this,
An' the girls we used to kiss
An' go courtin' with, somehow
Don't seem half so pretty now.

Folks have told me that the farm
Where I lived, has lost its charm
An' they've paved the dusty street
Which was velvet to our feet,
An' it's now a thoroughfare
With the hum of motors there;
Wouldn't want to lose the joy
That I've treasured from a boy—
Guess I'd better keep always
Memories of those happier days.

I'm afraid of goin' back,
Memory still keeps the track
To those favorite haunts of mine
Like a painted canvas fine,
An' the old spots live with me
Just the way they used to be;
An' to see them now would seem
Much like shattering a dream,
So the town shall live with me
Just the way it used to be.

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THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

(Copyright, 1904, R. F. Fenno Co.)

Continued from Last Week

Jack said he could do nothing, because the sudden swerving of the 'bus, the fall of the horse, and the instant gathering of a crowd, prevented him from making the attempt to grab the other man, who vanished, he believed, down Whitehall.

"You did not tell the police about the assault?" inquired Brett.

"Not me, guv'nor," said the driver. "The poor chap in the road was not much 'urt. I knew that, though the mob thort 'e was a dead 'un. An' wot does it mean? A day lost in the polis-court, an' a day lost on my pay-sheet, too."

"Well," said Brett, "the twist you gave to the reins this morning meant several days added to your pay-sheet. Would either of you know the man again if you saw him?"

This needed reflection.

"I wouldn't swear to 'im," was the driver's dictum, "but I would swear to any man bein' like 'im."

"Same 'ere," said the conductor.

The barrister understood their meaning, which had not the general application implied by the words. He obtained the addresses of both men and left them.

His next visit was to an Atlas terminus. Here he had to wait a full hour before the 'bus arrived that had passed Trafalgar Square on a south journey at 10:45.

The conductor remembered the sudden stoppage of the Road Car vehicle.

"Ran over a man, sir, didn't it?" he inquired.

"Nearly, not quite. Now, I want you to fix your thoughts on the passengers who entered your 'bus at that point. Can you describe them?"

The man smiled.

"It's rather a large order, sir," he said. "I've been past there twice since. If it's anybody you know particular, and you tell me what he was like, I may be able to help you."

Brett would have preferred the conductor's own unaided statement, but seeing no help for it, he gave the man a detailed description of David Humes, plus the beard.

"Has he got black, snaky eyes and high cheek-bones?" the conductor inquired thoughtfully.

The barrister had described a fair man, with brown hair; and the question in no way indicated the color of the Hume-Frazer eyes. Yet the odd combination caught his attention.

"Yes," he said, "that may be the man."

"Well, sir, I didn't pick him up there, but I dropped him there at nine o'clock. I picked him up at the Elephant, and noticed him particular because he didn't pay the fare for the whole journey, but took penn'orths."

"I am greatly obliged to you. Would you know him again?"

"Among a thousand! He had a funny look, and never spoke. Just shoved a penny out whenever I came on top. Twice I had to refuse it."

"Was he a foreigner?"

"Not to my idea. He looked like a Southman. Don't you know him, sir?"

"Not yet. I hope to make his acquaintance. Can you remember the 'bus which was in front of you at Whitehall at 10:45?"

"Yes, I can tell you that. It was a Monster, Pimlico. The conductor is a friend of mine, named Tomkins. 'Twas the only time I have seen him today."

At the Monster, Pimlico, after another delay, Tomkins was produced. Again Brett described David Hume, adorned now with "black, snaky eyes and high cheek-bones."

"Of course," said Tomkins, "I've spotted 'im. 'E came aboard wiv a run just arter a hoss fell in front of the statoo. Gimme a penny, 'e did, an' jumped orf at the 'Orse Guards without a ticket afore we 'ad gone a 'undred yards. I thort 'e was frightened or dotty, I did. Know 'im agin? Ra—ther. Eyes like gimlets, 'e 'ad."

The barrister regained the seclusion of the hansom.

"St. John's Mansions, Kensington," he said to the driver, and then he curled up on the seat in the most uncomfortable attitued permitted by the construction of the vehicle.

On nearing his destination he stopped the cab at a convenient corner.

"I want you to wait here for my return," he told the driver.

"How long will you be, sir?"

"Not more than fifteen minutes."

"I only asked, sir, because I wanted to know if I had time to give the horse a feed."

Cabby was evidently quite convinced that his eccentric fare was not a bilker.

Brett glanced around. In the neighboring street was a public-house, which possessed what the agents call "a good pull-up trade." He pointed to it.

"I think," he said, "if you wait there it will be more comfortable for you and equally good for the horse."

The cabby pocketed an interim tip with a grin.

"I've struck it rich today," he murmured, as he disappeared through a swing door bearing the legend, "Tap," in huge letters.

Meanwhile, Brett sauntered past St. John's Mansions. Across the road a man was leaning against the railings of a large garden, being deeply immersed in the columns of a sporting paper.

The barrister caught his eye and walked on. A minute later Mr. Winter overtook him.

"Not a move here all day," he said in disgust, "except Mrs. Jiro's appearance with the perambulator. She led me all round Kensington Gardens, and her only business was to air the baby and cram it with sponge cakes."

"Where is her husband?"

"In the house. He hasn't stirred out since yesterday's visit to the Museum."

"Who is looking after the place in your absence?"

"One of my men has taken a room over the paper shop opposite. He has special charge of the Jap. My second assistant is scraping and varnishing the door of No. 16 flat. He sees everyone who enters and leaves the place during the day. If Mrs. Jiro comes out he has to follow her until he sees that I am on the job."

"Good! I want to talk matters over with you. I have a cab waiting in a side street."

"Why, sir, has anything special happened?"

A newsboy came running along shouting the late edition of the Evening News. The barrister bought a paper and rapidly glanced through its contents.

"Here you are," he said. "Someone in that office has a good memory."

The item which Brett pointed out to the detective read as follows:

"ACCIDTNT IN WHITEHALL.

"Mr. Robert Hume-Frazer, residing in one of the great hotels in Northumberland Avenue, was knocked down and nearly run over by an omnibus in Whitehall this morning. The skill of the driver averted a very serious accident. It is supposed that Mr. Hume-Frazer slipped while attempting to cross before the policeman on duty at that point stopped the traffic.

"The injured gentleman was carried to his hotel, where he is staying with his cousin, Mr. David Hume-Frazer, whose name will be recalled in connection with the famous 'Stowmarket Mystery' of last year."

"What does it all mean?" inquired Winter.

"It means that you must listen carefully to what I am going to tell you. Here is my cab. Jump in. Driver, I am surprised that a man of your intelligence should waste your money on a public-house cigar. Throw it away. Here is a better one. And now, Victoria Street, sharp."

Winter's ears were pricked to receive Brett's intelligence. Beyond a sigh of professional admiration at the result of Brett's pertinacity with regard to the omnibuses passing through Whitehall at 10:45, he did not interrupt until the barrister had ended.

Even then he was silent, so Brett looked at him in surprise.

"Well, Winter, what do you think of it?" he said.

"Think! I wish I had half your luck, Mr. Brett," he answered sadly.

"How now, you green-eyed monster?"

"No. I'm not jealous. You beat me at my own game; I admit it. I would never have thought of going for the 'buses. I suppose you would have interviewed the driver and conductor of every vehicle on that route before you gave in. You didn't trouble about the hansoms. Hailing a cab was a slow business, and risked subsequent identification. To jump on to a moving 'bus was just the thing. Yes, there is no denying that you are d—d smart."

"Winter, your unreasonable jealousy is making you vulgar."

"Wouldn't any man swear, sir? Why did I let such a handful as Mrs. Jiro slip thorugh my fingers the other day? Clue! Why, it was a perfect bale of cotton. If I had only followed her instead of that little rat, her husband, we would now know where the third man lives, and have the murderer of Sir Alan under our thumb. It is all my fault, though sometimes I feel inclined to blame the police system—a system that won't even give us telephones between one station and another. Never mind. Wait till I tackle the next job for the Yard. I'll show 'em a trick or two."

CHAPTER XXI.

Concerning Chickens, and Motives.

The detective cooled off by the time they reached Brett's flat. On the dining room tables they found two telegrams and a Remington typewriter.

The messages were from Holden, Naples.

The first: "Johnson arrived here this morning."

The second: "Johnson's proceedings refer to poorhouse and church registers."

"Johnson is Capella," explained Winter. "I forgot to tell you we had arranged that."

Brett surveyed the second telegram so intently that the detective inquired:

"How do you read that, sir?"

"Capella is securing copies of certificates — marriages, births or deaths; perhaps all three. He is also getting hold of living witnesses."

"Of what?"

"He will tell us himself. He is preparing a bombshell of sorts. It will explode here. Goodness only knows who will be blown up by it."

He took the cover off the typewriter, seized a sheet of paper, and began to manipulate the keyboard with the methodical carefulness of one accustomed to its use.

He wrote:

"About Stowmarket. David Hume-Frazer killed cousin. Cousin talked girl in road. Girl waited wood. David Hume-Frazer met girl in road after 1 a. m."

"Do you mean to say," cried the detective, "that you can remember the anonymous letter word for word? You have only seen it once, and that was several days ago."

"Not only word for word, but the spacing, the number of words in a line, the lines between which creases appear. Look, Winter. Here is the small broken 'c,' the bent capital 'D,' the letter 'a' out of register. Where is the original?"

"Here, in my pocketbook."

They silently compared the two typed sheets. It needed no expert to note that they had been written by the same machine.

"It would take a clever counsel to upset that piece of evidence," said Winter. "I wish I had hold of the writer."

"You have spoken to him several times."

"Surely you cannot mean Jiro!"

"Who else? Jiro is but the tool of a superior scoundrel. He is just beginning to suspect the fact, and trying to use it for his own benefit. I wish I was in Naples with your friend Holden."

"But, Mr. Brett, the murderer is in London! What about this morning's attempt—"

"My dear fellow, you are already constructing the gallows. Leave that to the jail officials. What we do not yet know is the motive. The key to the mystery is in Naples, probably in Capella's hands at this moment. If I were there it would be in mine, too. Do not question me, Winter. I am not inspired. I can only indulge in vague imaginings. Capella will bring the reality to London."

"Then what are we to do meanwhile?"

"Await events patiently. Watch Jiro with the calm persistence of a cat watching a hole into which a mouse has disappeared. At this moment, eat something."

He rang for Smith, and told him to attend to the wants of the waiting cabman, while Mrs. Smith made the speediest arrangements for an immediate dinner.

The two men sat down, and Winter could not help asking another question.

"Why are you keeping the cab, Mr. Brett?"

"Because I am superstitious."

The detective opened wide his eyes at this unlooked-for statement.

"I mean it," said the barrister. "Look at all I have learnt today while darting about London in that particular hansom, which, mind you, I carefully selected from a rank of twenty. Abandon it until I am dropped at my starting-point! Never!"

Winter sighed.

"I never feel that way about anything on wheels," he said. "Do you really think you will be able to clear up this affair, sir? It seems to me to be a bigger muddle now than when I left it after the second trial. Don't laugh at me. That is awkwardly put, I know. But then we had a straightforward crime to deal with. Now, goodness knows where we have landed."

Smith entered, and commenced laying the table. Brett did not reply to the detective's spoken reverie. Both men idly watched the deft servant's preparations.

"Smith," suddenly cried the master of the household, "what sort of chicken have we for dinner?"

"Cold chicken, sir."

"Thank you. As you seem to demand Miltonic precision in phrase, I amend my words. What breed of chicken have we for dinner?"

"A dorking, sir."

"And how do you know it is a dorking?"

"Oh, there's lots of ways of knowin' that, sir. You can tell by the size, by its head and feet, and by the tuft of feathers left on its neck."

"Q. E. D."

"Beg pardon, sir."

"I was only saying, 'Right you are!'"

Smith went out, and Brett turned to his companion:

"Did you note Smith's philosophy in the matter of dorkings?" he inquired.

"Yes."

"Does it convey no moral to you? I fear not. Now mark me, Winter. Just as the breed of the chicken is indelibly stamped on it in the eyes of a man skilled in chickens, so is the murder we are investigating marked by characteristics so plain that a child of ten, properly trained to use his eyes, might discern them. What you and I suffer from are defects implanted by idle nursemaids and doting mothers. Let us, for the moment, adopt the policy of the theosophists and sit in consultation apart from our astral bodies. Who killed Sir Alan Hume-Frazer? I answer, a relative. What relative? Someone we do not know, whom he did not know, or who committed murder because he was known. What sort of person is the murderer? A man physically like either David or Robert, so like that 'Rabbit Jack' would swear to the identity of either of them as readily as to the person of the real murderer. Why did he use such a weird instrument as the Ko-Katana? Because he found it under his hand and recognized its sinister purpose, to be left implanted in the breast or brain of an enemy's lifeless body. Where is the man now? In London, perhaps outside this building, perhaps watching the Northumberland Avenue Hotel, waiting quietly for another chance to take the life of the person who caused us to reopen this inquiry. To sum up, Winter, let us find such an individual, a Hume-Frazer with black, deadly eyes, with a cold, calculating, remorseless brain, with a knowledge of trick and fence not generally an attribute of the Anglo-Saxon race—let us lay hands on him, I say, and you can book him for kingdom come, via the Old Bailey."

"Yes, sir!" broke in Winter excitedly. "But the motive!"

"Et tu, Brute! Would the disciple rend his master? Have I not told you that Capella will bring that knowledge with him from Naples? I have hopes even of your long-nosed friend, Holden, giving us all the details we need."

"What did the murderer steal from Sir Alan's writing desk, from the drawer broken open before the blow was struck?"

Smith entered, bearing a chicken.

"The motive, Winter! The motive!" laughed Brett, and in pursuance of his invariable practice, he refused to say another word about the crime or its perpetrator during the meal.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Second Attack.

Mrs. Smith was accustomed to her master's occasional freaks in the matter of dinner. Her husband, aided by long experience, knew whether Brett's "immediately" meant one minute, or five, or even fifteen.

This time he gave his wife the longest limit, so, in addition to the chicken, a bird whose unhappy attribute is a facility for being devoured with the utmost epsed, a mixed grill of cutlets, bacon, and French sausages appeared on the tble.

The diners were hungry and the good things were appreciated. It was well that they wasted no time on mere words. They were still intent on the feast when a boy messenger brought a note. It was from Helen, written in pencil:

"David was coming to see you when he was attacked. Can you come to us at once? H. L.

"P. S.—David is all right—only shaken and covered with mud. It occurred five minutes ago."

"Dear me!" said Brett. "Dear me!"

To Be Continued

Among English women the habit of reading newspapers has noticeably increased during and since the war.

MUTT AND JEFF—When Mutt Starts to Spoof, Jeff Goes Him One Better

By "BUD" FISHER

I'M SELLING A SALVE THAT'S A WONDER! IN FACT I CALLS IT THE MIRACLE WORKER! I'LL MAKE A SALE IN HERE!
A MUTT
MUTT, PARDON THIS INTRUSION, BUT I'VE GOT THE MOST WONDERFUL SALVE IN THE WORLD WHICH I AM SELLING TO HIGH CLASS TRADE ONLY!
IS IT ANY GOOD FOR POLISHING SHOES?
YOU'RE A HUMORIST! BUT LISTEN! JOE SPINS HAD A DOG THAT GOT ABOUT TWO INCHES OF IT'S TAIL CUT OFF! HE APPLIED MY SALVE AND—
I SUPPOSE THE TAIL GREW OUT TO ITS NATURAL LENGTH AGAIN! A LOT OF BUNK!
YOU'RE WRONG AGAIN! HE APPLIED THE SALVE TO THE PIECE OF TAIL AND A WHOLE NEW DOG GREW ON!
TEE HEE!
186

Questions and Answers

...rule 1—Your [illegible] name and post-office address must be on the sheet [illegible] initials will not [illegible] the question; that is, [illegible] questions on [illegible] but no different [illegible] department will not [illegible] any person or [illegible] the reliability [illegible] not tell where [illegible]—nothing in [illegible] advertising. 4. We [illegible] decline to an-[illegible] a lot of general in-[illegible] of our readers. [illegible] any question [illegible] doctrine or Bib-[illegible] no prices of old [illegible] arithmetical or [illegible].

Arbor Day

...would like to have you print [illegible] concerning Arbor [illegible]—J. M. C., Lafayette, Va.

Arbor Day is the annual tree [illegible] instituted by nearly [illegible] in the union, sometimes [illegible] a legal holiday and sometimes [illegible] advisory. The date for ob-[illegible] varies with [illegible] respective climates. The pur-[illegible] to prevent defor-[illegible] of this day is to prevent defor-[illegible]ration of many parts of the coun-[illegible]. Early in the nineteenth century [illegible]ople began to see that a remedy [illegible]st be had to prevent the inroads [illegible] the forests. Several books [illegible] the subject were written, but [illegible] first to propose a regular Arbor [illegible] was J. Sterling Morton, late [illegible]mmissioner of agriculture, then [illegible] Nebraska, who succeded in in-[illegible]cing his almost treeless state to [illegible] apart a day for planting trees. [illegible] 1872 almost a million trees [illegible]re planted in state on the day set [illegible]de. The first states to copy Ne-[illegible]aska were Kansas and Tennessee [illegible]d then Minnesota. It was not [illegible]til 1882 that Ohio joined, and [illegible]om then on state after state rushed [illegible] take part in observing the day.

Origin of Easter

[illegible] can you tell me something about [illegible]e origin and date of Easter?—[illegible]G. L., Scranton, Pa.

Easter is the Christian passover [illegible]d festival of the resurrection of [illegible]rist. The English name is de-[illegible]ved from [illegible] the Teutonic god-[illegible]ss, spring Ostara or Oustre, whose [illegible]stival occurred in early Spring. [illegible]Formerly the Jews celebrated the [illegible]y on the 14th day of the month [illegible] March. The Christians also cele-[illegible]ated it in the same month, but al-[illegible]ys on Sunday. Sometimes both [illegible]hristians and Jews celebrated it the [illegible]me day. This was thought un-[illegible]hristian, and therefore it was de-[illegible]ded that Easter should be on the [illegible]st Sunday after the full moon, [illegible]hich happens on or next after the [illegible]st of March. If the full moon [illegible]appens on a Sunday than Easter is [illegible]e first Sunday following.

Many of the popular observances [illegible]nnected with Easter are clearly of [illegible]gan origin. The most characteristic [illegible]aster rite, and the one most widely [illegible]ffused is the use of Pasch, Easter [illegible]gs. They were usually stained of [illegible]rious colors, with dye-woods or [illegible]rbs and the people mutually make presents of them, sometimes they are kept as maulets, sometimes eaten; games are also played by striking them against one another. In some moorland parts of Scotland, it used to be the custom for young people to go out early on "Pasch Sunday" and search for wild fowls' eggs for breakfast and it was thought lucky to find them. There can be little doubt that "Feast of Eggs" has usually been symbolical of the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in Spring. The practice is not confined to Christians; the Jews used eggs in the feast of the Passover; and we are told that the Persans, when they kept the festival of the solar new year (in March) mutually presented each other with colored eggs. From the Christian point of view, this "Feast of Eggs" has usually been considered as emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life.

The only time in the 19th century that Easter fell on March 22 was in 1818. It will not do so at any time in this century.

Government Whitewash

Please publish again the recipe for making government whitewash. —J. M. N., Le Sage, W. Va.

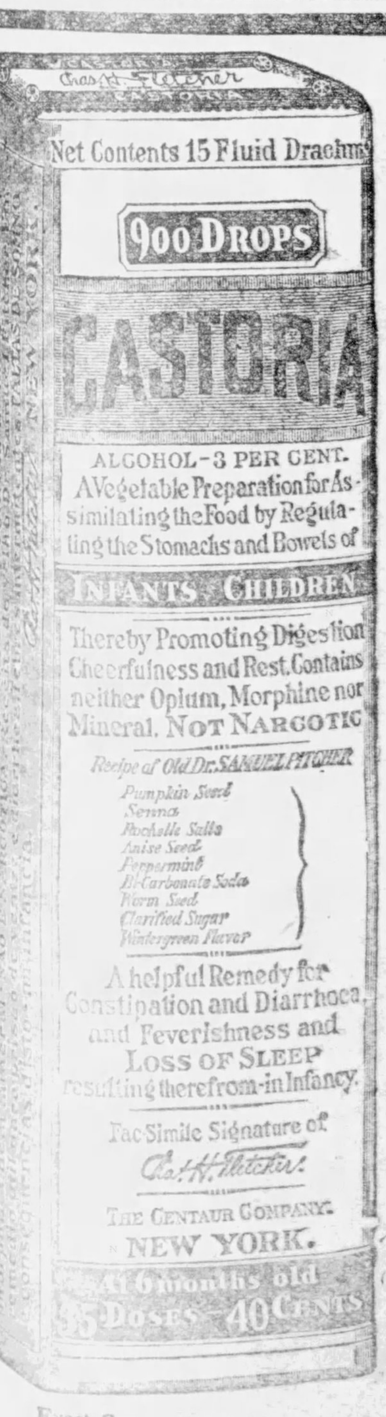
Shake one-half bushel slaked lime in boiling water, covering it to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid, and add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hung over a slow fire, in a glue pot. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well and let stand for several days covered from dust. It is better to apply the mixture hot.

Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. Coloring may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Finely pulverized, common clay will made a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. The darkness of the shades is determined by the quantity of the coloring used. Green must not be mixed with lime.

PEGGY'S SON IS DENIED SHARE IN FIELD ESTATE

The Illinois supreme court has ruled that Henry Anthony Marsh, son of Peggy Marsh, London actress, is not the legitimate son of Henry Field and therefore is not entitled to a share in the Field millions.

Peggy Marsh claimed a part of the vast Field fortune for her son but the superior court of Cook county ruled against her contention and the higher court upheld this decision.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American Legion News and Views

MAJ. GEN. H. L. ROGERS, quartermaster general of the army, announced that the men of the Cemeterial division who are searching every square foot of the battlefields in France have found 178 new bodies of American soldier dead, of whom 132 are positively identified. There are 46 bodies not capable of being identified, but of these there are seven which still have possibilities of identification. Of all the bodies thus located, 50 were found in the vicinity of the cemetery at Romage, and were reburied there.

This materially reduces the list of missing, and as soon as possible the names of those bodies that were identified will be sent to the relatives of the soldier dead. Recently 28 bodies were inspected by a medical officer on their arrival from overseas at Hoboken, N. J., in order to check up as to the care taken in preparing them for the last journey. In every case the dead were found to be treated with all possible professional skill and care.

The Iowa department, American Legion, has protested to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace against the shipment from South Dakota of 600 milch cows to Germany. The cows are the gifts of German farmers in South Dakota, and they are now en route to the fatherland.

An effort was made at Scotland, S. D., to stampede the animals. Several ex-service men were arrested and four of them fined in connection with this episode. They claimed to be acting as individuals and not with authority of the Legion. The farmers who donated the cattle formed an armed guard over them until they were loaded on a train and started for Baltimore, where they will be put on shipboard.

The American Legion now has a chance to break into international politics.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, son of Estrada Cabrera, former president of Guatemala, who is in prison in Guatemala City, recently appealed to National Commander Galbraith to aid him in his efforts to get his father freed.

Cabrera, in a long telegram, pointed out that his father, as president of Guatemala, was the first leader of a Central American republic to follow the United States in the world war. "Today he languishes in a felon's cell in Guatemala, a political prisaoner actually in the custody of a minister of war who is an ex-German soldier," the telegram continued. According to Cabrera, his father was overthrown through treachery inspired by German estate owners, whose properties had been seized pursuant to the suggestion of this nation.

It's a rocky road the French war bride travels in America, if you heed the tale of woe unfolded by Mrs. Carman Gregory Mau of Chicago, one of them, in testifying in her suit for divorce. It's all because the soldats Amercain really aren't the happy, care-free youths they appeared to be over there, she says.

"The men of America aren't so kind and good as I thought they were," she asserted. The bride met George Mau, a Yank, in France in June, 1918. "Later, he brought me to America," she continued. "Then he began to treat me cruelly. He asked me for money. I didn't have it, so he beat me with his fists."

Armistice Day, Nov. 11, is now a legal holiday in the state of Texas. The bill, introduced by State Senator Rogers, has passed the legislature and Gov. Neff signed it. The measure was supported by the American Legion and veterans in general throughout the state.

How to Heal Leg Sores

A new illustrated book sent free to readers by the successful specialist, D. H. J. Whittier, Suite 146, 421 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., tells how to be rid of leg sores by using his unique discovery, result of 32 years specializing. Writ for your free copy today.—Adv.

ARMY'S 'CANNED WILLIE' IS SOLD AT 6½ CENTS

Sale of the war department's surplus supply of canned meats, approximately 81,000,000 pounds, to Thomas Roberts & Co. of Philadelphia, for $5,316,276, was announced before the house military committee by Assistant Secretary Wainwright.

The committee was informed that the meats cost the government 34 cents a pound and that the present market price averaged 21 cents. The sale price was approximately 6½ cents.

Mr. Wainwright said the war department had tried unsuccessfully for months to dispose of the surplus and had planned to dispose of it to foreign governments if a buyer had not been found.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

"I'M SO shy," says 9099, and she would have reason to be, we know, because everybody naturally would admire such a pretty little frock, with a pretty little girl inside it. It is an attractive way to combine two kinds of silk, silk and wool, or any of the washable fabrics. It's easy to make, easy to launder, easy to wear and "easy to look at."

Most of the same things might be said of 8975. Black taffeta or washable pongee, which save laundry bills, would be ideal for such a gown, the cuffs and collar of organdie, lace or embrodiery to be made detachable and kept fresh and crispy.

Little 8188 is the center of interest, even the downy goslings march 'round and 'round him, bills open in admiration. His rompers are 'most as adorable as his smile and he has pockets 'n 'ever'thing! Other features of it might recommend it to Mother, but the pockets find, favor with the small man, even though he hasn't outgrown "dolly ways." Maybe, though, he is the doll doctor—that's always the little man's excuse for loving to play with sister's dolls.

New York and Paris say that skirts are to be ankle length—or even longer—but it may be some time before the change reaches the middle west where "something new and different" are not so readily adopted, but it might be well to keep the prophecy in mind when turning a hem in suit or gown and allow more than a "hair's breadth" for "future reference." She wears her scarf, too, in the approved fashion—draped over her forearms and hips. The waist line on 9951 and 9952 are noticeably longer, "symptoms" observable in mose "cases." The ungraceful high waist line is doomed.

The bags and all the accessories are especially lovely, this season, each frock having bags, gloves, shoes and stockings and jewelry in vivid contrast, or repeating the tones of the costume. Some attractive hats of satin or crepe, have flounces of laces that may hang down like a half-veil, or thrown back. Worn either way, it softens the lines of a too severe hat brim, but are only becoming, or suitable to a certain type. Study your type and then stick to whatever suits you, modifying it only as the styles change, without losing individuality.

Sports shoes and gowns are being shown, more and more, and in beautiful variety, as the season advances. Ginghams go into partnership with organdie collar, cuffs and sashes to make one wish that summer would hurry up and give one an excuse for wearing them. They are practical, as well as dainty and alluring and are made for old and young and for every kind of occasion.

A white linen gown that caught Martha's eye had collar and cuffs of blue and white checked gingham and the button holes for the dollar-size buttons were bound with the gingham A narrow, black patent leather belt wouldn't let the two long narrow panels of the gingham lead too free a life. These panels were buttoned on at the shoulder line in back and otherwise went "scot free" until they became attached to the hem. Doesn't sound pretty, but it was.

Gingham not only is used in all sorts of ways in gowns, but it is the most popular of window hangings for summer and is used as table covers and upholstery for porch and sun room furniture. Pink or blue or yellow gingham makes an attractive border for the overhangings of unbleached muslin in the little girl's room, with cutouts of the "gingham dog" and the "calico cat," or any of the other "animules" of nursery tale, in the corners. These may be repeated in any cushions and for the bed spread.

No. 9952—Lady's One-Piece Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9951—Ladies' and Misses' Coat—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 35 requires 3 yards 36-inch material.

No. 8729—Lady's Two-Piece Skirt—Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Any size requires 2⅝ yards 36-inch or 2½ yards 44 or 54 inch material.

No. 8188—Child's Rompers—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 8975—Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material, with ½ yard 27-inch lining.

No. 9099 — Child's Dress — Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 36-inch striped material, with ⅝ yard 27-inch plain material and ⅜ yard 36-inch lining.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

ECHOES OF A CONVENTION

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

WHETHER exercising woman's newly acquired voting power be considered a duty or a privilege by the individual, whether he be a suffragist or an anti-suffragist before the ballot came to her, it seems now a thing to be considered seriously by women.

The greatest women the times have produced went to Cleveland a week or so ago to attend the national convention of the League of Women Voters and their meetings will go down in history. Never at a convention were the decisions of the presiding officer, Maud Wood Park, and the parliamentarian, Mary Garret Hay, more just and impartial. They proved that women can meet the issues of the day with clear, calm vision, and were one in urging "preparedness for women voters." "learn to use the ballot as a holy thing—a right, a duty and a responsibility." "Prepare to think straight on public questions." "Favor or oppose legislation or any official act only when you have tried to learn how it threatens harm or promises good" is part of their reason for banding themselves nationally together.

The greatest woman writer on topics concerning women said at the convention: "I have been in the last few months in every corner of the United States studying post-war conditions as they affect women in the home. It is the duty of every women to become a member of the League of Women Voters, support its policies. The menace of Bolshevism is more imminent than most of us realize or than the rest of us want to admit. This league is the only solid organization prepared to resist Bolshevism."

A strong statement, and yet is it without foundation in fact? Isn't the home where peace and contentment and well-being abide the strongest rampart against insidious, inflammatory discontent? Bolshevism was nursed at the breast of Russia's unprotected home-life when it had been pleading for protection for its women and children, its lack of educational privileges—when it cried for education. And these discontented ones, inflamed by centuries of oppression, would spread this propaganda of unrest to our free country with the world-old sentiment that "misery likes company." They have not learned that lawmakers seldom are lawbreakers, and so they preach the gospel of lawlessness. Even their poor laws would be better than none at all.

These women who have banded together brought out more forcibly than ever before that the home is no longer an isolated institution, that the home is affected by everything in the way of safeguarding health, all matters pertaining to education, the handling of all commodities, protecting the boy or girl starting out in business, safeguarding morals, caring for women in factories and shops, preventing the abuse of child labor, and, above all, the seeing to it that the laws of the United States are administered efficently. It is the better part of women to see that old laws are carried out than that new ones be made, women have decided.

Carrie Chapman Catt said in her dynamic, impromptu talk on peace, that the most popular thing on the lecture platform today is to advocate universal peace; the most unpopular thing is to say how it should be achieved. And there you have it—the rock upon which conventions have split, both men's and women's. There are those who hope to bring the gentle dove of peace to their doors by letting down the bars of our armed power and letting the maddog of war in! while others protest that the only way to stop that mad beast who has been snatching and tearing and biting, blindly but fatally, from one end of the world to the other, is to strengthen the laws until there are no bars in other countries, and we no longer seem the most alluring of "open sesames."

Martha mustn't let herself begin talking on this subject, for she feels so strongly that we have had one lesson of unpreparedness while others were prepared—and would say too much. And these are the "Purposes" of the League of Women Voters which needs, and is seeking, every woman in the nation in its membership: "To foster education in citizenship, to support improved legislation and better administration." And in all its work it claims to be "absolutely nonpartisan"—this League of Women Voters.

YOUNG GIRL FINDS RELIEF

Wants to Tell Other Girls All About It

Evansville, Ind. —"I am eighteen years old and have been bothered for several months with irregular periods. Every month my back would ache and I always had a cold and felt drowsy and sleepy. I work in a millinery shop and I went to work everyday, but felt stupid and would have such cramps. I had seen Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and had heard several women talk of it, so mother got me some. This Vegetable Compound is wonderful and it helped me very much, so that during my periods I am not now sick or drowsy. I have told many girls about it and would be glad to help anyone who is troubled with similar ailments." – STELLA LINXWILER, 6 Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Some girls lead lives of luxury, while others toil for their livelihood, but all are subject to the same physical laws and suffer in proportion to their violation. When such symptoms develop as irregularities, headaches, backaches, bearing-down sensations and "the blues," girls should profit by Miss Linxwiler's experience and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

Mixing With Martha

Baked Custard.

One pint milk, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful salt, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful lemon or vanilla. Scald milk, sugar and salt. Beat eggs in baking dish; pour milk over them; add flavoring; stir well. Set baking dish into water and bake until knife thrust in will come out clean. Serve cold, either plain or with the following chocolate sauce: One square chocolate, one-fourth cup sugar, one-half cup boiling water, one-half cup cream. Mix chocolate, sugar and water; stir over fire until smooth and thick, add cream, serve hot.

Birds' Nest Pudding.

One cup milk, two teaspoonfuls melted butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two cups flour. Sprinkle a little sugar over six sliced apples, nutmeg and salt. Put apples in a tube pan and drop batter on them. Steam forty minutes; put in oven and bake fifteen minutes. Serve with this sauce: One cup water, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoonful corn-starch, juice and pulp of half a large orange, tablespoonful of butter. Cook all together.

Daring Dresses

Some very daring dresses were seen in Paris at the first opera ball since the war. One woman wore a costume which consisted of a short skirt only, with no corsage. Several others had reduced the upper part of their dresses to the simple dimensions of a few strings of beads. Most of these underdressed persons wore wraps until the President had left.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain.
In sorrow sweetest things will grow
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.
—Mary Frances Butts.

A "HOBBY RIDER."

My Dear Auntie—I just want to say "Three rousing cheers" for saying that everyone should have a hobby. And don't you think our new President's hobby is a grand and glorious one and that there was inspiration revealed in his few words uttered at that Press club hobby night, namely, "If there is somewhere a human touch that awakens disappointment into hope, that is a thought worth treasuring up and practicing." Now I want to say a word to New England Girl, for I saw in a copy of The Blade that she has called the role of over 50 of the old timers, but left me out of it, although I should dearly love to have a bite of that pumpkin pie, as pies of that ilk are favorites with all Green Mountain Boys and the Green Mountain Girls are famous for making them. She called Isabel rown for calling her "Grandma" and I suppose that is why she left me out in the cold, because Isabel called me down as though I were imposing upon her own acquired rights. I will say, right here, that if there are any honors or sweet remembrances to any articles past and gone, she may have them all, I do not care for any of them. But I wrote under the name of Green Mountain Boy ten years before she married her Green Mountain Boy. Now, Isabel, I love you and I love the name, for I had a dearly loved sister by that name, and a daughter and a cousin and a grandchild, but I never had a wife Isabel. Now when you say that you thought that you had married the original and only Green Mountain Boy, the boys and girls of Vermont, from the ages of 8 to 50, would tell you that you couldn't know much about the history of your state, or you would know that Ethan Allen was the first and original boy of that name, for in 1773 he formed a company of stalwart and brave and patriotic boys from the region they occupied, then known as the State of Vermont, but at that time trying to assert her rights as an independent territory, but New York claimed to have jurisdiction over that territory and made some grievous demands of the inhabitants. Ethan Allen and his company of Green Mountain Boys restored peace and order and congress in 1789 paid New York $30,000 for the territory and on March 4, 1791, it was admitted into the union as the 14th state. In 1775 Ethan Allen's Green Mountain boys numbered 270 patriots and George Washington requested him to go and capture a British fort at Ticonderoga in New York. When he reached the lake there were only a few small boats there so that on the morning of the tenth of May at daylight, Allen only had 83 of his boys with him across the lake and not daring to wait for more lest he should be discovered and cut off by the garrison, he addressed his little band and marched directly to the fort and made his way to the commandant's tent and ordered him to surrender and he took back much of value to Boston, where they were fighting with the British. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, was a Green Mountain boy, born in a log cabin in Fairfield, Vermont, and there are legions of others, so, Isabel, don't think that your "hubby" was the original one. Love to all the Merry-Go-Round from—A Vermont Greenhorn.

LOYAL AND ENCOURAGING.

It is a pleasurable duty to say a few appreciative words in behalf of The Toledo Blade as it comes to our door laden with the right spirit. We find the shadow of William T. Ellis in each number and believe that he is a staunch and loyal friend to us all. And indeed we love the Peace Page and feel quite well acquainted with Aunt Martha and learn much from her good instructions. I am an old lady living on "borrowed time" and when May day comes, I shall be 74 years of age. I hope that you will send me good thoughts on that day. Peace upon peace, like wave upon wave, for The Toledo Blade this work I crave. Peace that abides and that doesn't decrease, by Him once styled the Prince of Peace!

MISS ARZELIA C. CLAY,
141 South Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

SUGGESTS A SUBJECT.

I am a subscriber of only a few months but have found much of interest in The Blade, especially the Peace Page and the Poets' Corner. There are some subjects in the issue of April 14 in which I am particularly interested. Honey Girl of Virginia, I agree with you about the sale of intoxicating liquor. It is not right to sell that which robs a man of his manhood and self respect and causes so much crime and sorrow, besides its ill effect upon the health. Bachelor Billy, you say the high class of people is the fast class in money spending. There are many who may have the money to spend and are speedy enough in spending it, who still could not be called high class. It takes more than money to put one in that class. In reality, the intermediate class is the high class, at least if they are Christians, for we are placed here to serve God and are not they who serve Him really the highest? I read an article on the Rural Welfare page entitled, "The lending habit—good to your neighbors," in which it was stated that the right sort of person would rather borrow than lend. Will some of the Peace Page friends tell us what they think about it? It seems to me that the right sort of person would rather lend than borrow.—MRS. M. B. A.

The POETS' CORNER

The African Chief

William Cullen Bryant.

Chained in the market place he stood,
A man of giant frame,
Amid the gathering multitude
That shrunk to hear his name—
All stern of look and strong of limb,
His dark eye on the ground—
And silently they gazed on him,
As on a lion bound.

Vainly, but well, the chief had fought,
He was a captive now,
Yet pride, that fortune humbles not,
Was written on his brow.
The scars his dark, broad bosom wore
Showed warrior true and brave;
A prince among his tribe before,
He could not be a slave.

Then to his conqueror he spake:
My brother is a king;
Undo this necklace from my neck,
And take this bracelet ring
And send me where my brother reigns
And I will fill thy hands
With store of ivory from the plains
And gold dust from the sands."

"Not for thy ivory nor thy gold
Will I unbind thy chains;
That bloody hand shall never hold
The battle-spear again.
A price thy nation never gave
Shall yet be paid for thee;
For thou shall be the Christian's slave
In lands beyond the sea."

Then wept the warrior chief and bade
To shred his locks away;
And one by one each heavy braid
Before the victor lay.
Thick were the plaited locks and long,
And closely hidden there,
the dark and crisped hair.

"Look, feast thy greedy eyes with gold
Long kept for sorest need;
Take it, thou askest sums untold,
And say that I am freed.
Take it—my wife, the long, long day,
Weeps by the cocoa tree,
And my young children leave their play
And ask in vain for me."

"I take thy gold—but I have made
Thy fetters fast and strong,
And ween that by the cocoa shade
Thy wife shall wait thee long."
Strong was the agony that shook
The captive's frame to hear,
And the proud meaning of his look
Was changed to mortal fear.

His heart was broken—crazed his brain;
At once his eyes grew wild;
He struggled fiercely with his chain,
Whispered and wept and smiled;
Yet wore not long those fatal bands,
And once at shut of day,
They drew him forth upon the sands,
The foul hyena's prey.

A Sleepy Little School

By Malcolm Douglas.

A funny old professor
Kept a school for little boys,
And he'd romp with them in playtime,
And he wouldn't mind the noise.

While in his little school room,
With its head against the wall,
Was a bed of such proportions
It was big enough for all.

"It's for tired little pupils,"
He explained, "for you will find
How very wrong indeed it is
To force a budding mind.

"Whenever one grows sleepy
And he can't hold up his head,
I make him lay his primer down
And send him off to bed!

"And sometimes it will happen
On a warm and pleasant day,
When the little birds upon the trees
Go 'Tooral—looral lay.'

"When wide awake and studious
It is difficult to keep,
One by one they'll get a-nodding
Till the whole class is asleep!

"Then before they're all in dreamland
And their funny snores begin,
I close the shutters softly
So the sunlight can't come in.

"After which I put the school books
In their order on the shelf,
And with nothing else to do,
I take a little nap myself!

Looking Backward

Annie Frances.

He sang a song about the hills he loved when he was young,
Where breezes murmured playfully and tender violets sprung.
He longed to tread their slopes again, and on their bosom rest—
"Oh me, Oh my!" the poor man sighed, "The olden days were best."

She wept a tear or two because the tenderness had flown,
From Life, and what was bread before she found to be a stone;
She even wrote a verse about the homestead of her youth,
Where sunshine lay upon the lawn, and fairies were the truth.

And as for me! Ah well, I love to dream as I look back
To where the sunlight streaked across a narr-wing railroad track.
I see the river, grey and red, the smokestacks and the gulls,
While sounds confusing to new ears my restless spirit lulls.

For never rustic loved his lanes, and banks, and meadows cool
As I have loved the city streets I trudged my way to school.

And so, it isn't all the hill, nor even yet the sky,
Nor mother's tender face, nor dad's, that makes the spirit fly
To things we loved so long ago, before our sight was dim;
'Tis youth, the quickening heart of it, singing an olden hymn.

And now, when only mem'ry sings, we vainly try to place
Our happiness in things and times or a long faded face.
Forgetful that all youth is good, and never ours alone,
Forgetful that for what we've lost no longing can atone.

Quick then—Arise—turn back, and seek the innocence of heart,
That made each hill a mount of God, and earth of Heav'n a part.

Out Where the West Begins

Anonymous.

In his address of welcome, when Director S. S. Tanner and Editor Van Galder were in Salt Lake City, Neighbor Briant Young quoted the following verse. The editor in responding asked that some one tell him where the East and West could be found on the map, since the people of New York referred to Chicago as being out west; Chicago people thought Omaha was west, and Omaha people said Salt Lake was out west. However, he had just been in San Francisco and when they would chide because he could not stay longer on the coast, and explained that he must fill his date at Salt Lake, they had replied: "Too bad you must go back East, so soon."

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where a smile dwells a little longer—
That's where the West begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snow that falls is a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer—
That's where the West begins.
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there is laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts from despair are aching—
That's where the West begins.
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
Where a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

That's Where the East Begins

Out where money's the little god,
Out where is buried the goldenrod—
That's where the East begins.
Out where the sun but dimly glows,
Where the poison plant profusely grows,
Where hearts are as warm as driven snows—
That's where the East begins.

Out where all is lust and gain,
Where joy is shown by outward pain—
That's where the East begins.
Where buildings may tower away up high
And souls of men are buried close by;
Where God can't be reached—He is too high—
That's where the East begins.

Out where the eagle on the dollar is spread
Which serves for heart and not for head—
That's where the East begins.
Where the madd'ning rush for gold o'erpowers
The throbs of souls; the incense of flowers;
Where the Eye of Greed absorbs, devours—
That's where the East begins.

POEMS WANTED.

Readers have requested these poems and songs for publication on the Peace Page: I Never Missed Mother Till Now; Indiana; Old Black Joe; Snowbound, by Whittier; Darby and Joan; Poor Little Joe; The First Settler's Story, by Will Carlton; Casey Jones; The New York Volunteer; The Dark-eyed Sailor; The Dying Californian; Thanatopsis; Red Clover; Nigger Love a Watermelon; Climbin' Up the Golden Stairs; Johnny Get Your Gun; Follow Up the Big Brass Band; The Family Meeting; Give My Love to Nellie; The Lightning Express; The Titanic; Over the Hill to the Poorhouse.

Songs and poems containing these lines also are requested:

I will come to you, my darling,
As I did in days of old;
So remember, love, and meet me,
Where the sunbeams drop their gold.

In the sweet sunny south, where in childhood I played,
In peace and contentment so carelessly I strayed;
'Neath the broad spreading pine by the clear purling stream,
Ever dear to my mem'ry, ever seen in my dream.

The only lines this reader remembers in the poem about a man who was left on a high tower and let down a bit of brick by the thread of his stocking and then was rescued by drawing up a rope. "John, unravel your stocking."

When time shall be over
And God's children gather home
To the City of the New Jerusalem.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

The Blunder of the Book-Taught

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 1 Is Bible Teachings About Education"—Deut. 6:4 9; Prov. 3:13-18; Luke 2:52.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

OLD-FASHIONED folk are chuckling quietly at the news coming out of the meetings of professional educators in the past few months. These pedagogues are apparently waking up to what the rest of us, not so befogged in book-born theories, knew all along, that the modern school fashions, with all their frills and fads, do not really result in education. Cramming boys and girls with a great variety of "up-to-date" subjects, especially of a "practical" character, does not produce educated men and women. These new ideas in school work which range from "manual training" in burnt leather and beaten brass to the devastating of natural reticences and reverences by instruction in "social hygiene," have not worked out into brain-power or strength of character. Such innovations, which have supplanted the teaching of the Bible and religious exercises in many places, have not borne fruit in a higher grade of education.

William T. Ellis

As a simple matter of everyday observation, modern education has got far away from the root significance of the word "education" itself. Its meaning, as every schoolboy knows, is to "lead out." True education is a bringing forth of latent powers, a development of what is within one. It implies giving life a chance to grow. Its real aim is to ripen capacity into ability and into wisdom. Education is not something added on—after this mad fashion of introducing almost every conceivable reform and hobby into the public school system—but it is the symmetrical maturing of inherent possibilities.

The Bible Versus Pedagogues.

Strikingly, the Bible says little about education and much about wisdom; modern pedagogy says much about education and little about wisdom. In the Scriptures we find none of the modern heresy that mere book-learning can transform life.

Our "highbrows" have gone daft over the power of education as a panacea for all ills. Now no man of sense would belittle the advantages of education; but neither would he impart to it functions which it does not possess. This foolish, wicked and wandering old world is not going to be made right merely by more secular education. If it were, Japan would be the moral model among nations; and universities would be assemblies of saints. That going to school does not necessarily make young people more moral and noble and patriotic everybody who is interested in reality rather than in theories understands perfectly.

That there exists an unmistakable tendency in education to depart from the Bible ideal of wisdom is apparent to one who will take a square look at present conditions. The world's colleges are crowded as never before in history, and in them are countless company of noble young men and women who are our hope of human leadership for tomorrow. Nevertheless, those who know colleges best say that there is a slump in idealism. A few days ago I laid down the most popular student publication of one of the great American universities with a feeling of heavy-heartedness; it was filled with cheap sophistication, vulgarity, cynicism, disrespect for womanhood and a general pose of "See what roystering, gambling, drinking, carousing, gay blades we students are!" Of course, the conduct of the student body does not square with their own portrayal of it; the latter was merely immaturity posturing as worldly wisdom. Nevertheless, the effect was depressing.

The old fashion of electing clergymen as presidents of institutions of higher learning is rapidly passing; a business man who is a money-getter is preferred. This is less important than the fact that the condition which the old order implied is also passing. There are some colleges today that seem to be without a spark or a flash of inspiration or idealism or religion. Avowedly, they are merely training young men for professional positions; they are frankly on a commercial basis. The craze for "vocational training" has swept educators off their feet; although, happily, the leaders are now turning back to the earlier, saner and more Scriptural ideals.

What the College President Said.

The Bible idea of education is not the acquisition of a mass of facts and theories, all soon to be forgotten. It is rather the development of the spiritual aspect of man. Clearly, from the days of Moses to the letters of Paul, the Scriptural conception of human growth is that man should know that God is, and that His nature relates Him personally to the affairs of man's life. In other words, to be God-wise is true wisdom. God's existence and God's will are the supreme factors in the training of the human spirit. That there is a living God, and that He means something, and means it tremendously, to every mortal life, is the heart and height of the Bible teaching about education. To know God is not only essential wisdom; it is also life eternal.

All of that sounds like Sunday school moralizing, doesn't it? Really, it is the most practical truth in the whole world; it is the final compendium of the uttermost wisdom of the teachers of the race. The truly wise are they who see straightest and hold steadily to the great simplicities and integrities of life. They believe the fundamentals of reverence, truth, honor, duty, patriotism and service, and believe them implicitly. A supreme moral purpose moves them. Their powers are all trained to serve these great ends.

Some years ago I was talking with the head of one of the three largest universities in the United States. He fairly startled me with the tensity of his earnestness as he told me of the confidences brought to him by students; and of his own absolute conviction that Christianity, applied, personal, life-changing Christianity, was the greatest need of these young men. He said that to put the power of Christ into the lives of these thousands of youth was more important than any or all of their class-room studies; and he was outspoken in his eagerness that some special measure might be taken for the promotion of a revival of Christianity in the student body.

Getting Down to Bed Rock.

It is not evident that education which does not make the student wise toward God may be more of a bane than a boom? Obviously, true education goes deeper than the memory; it has its roots in the subsoil of life. We are now witnessing in all the world an education that has nothing to do with books; it may be called education by cataclysm. The past six years of awakening and upheaval of life over all the earth have been more of an intellectual and social quickening than centuries of formal schooling.

Undoubtedly there is new stir and ferment and power enough among mankind in the masses today to wreck all of our inherited civilization, unles it all be guided by a spirit of reverence and responsibility. There is no hope that education can avert this possible calamity; many university graduates are leading the forces of unrest into extreme radicalism. Only the tested impulses and inspirations and inhibitions of Christianity can meet ths universal emergency. This is a day to remember that "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

Getting right down to bed rock, we cannot overlook the fact that the Sunday school, and all that it represents, stands for an education which relates human life to God and to the eternal verities. It awakens and implants the Divinest impulses; so that it is a matter of simple observation that often the one hour a week in Sunday school has meant more to a young life than its week of secular teaching. For while education is a matter of years, wisdom is a matter of illumination.

Modern life is too contemporary; it is thinking overmuch of the passing hour. With the wisdom of the East, the Bible is ever looking ahead to succeeding generations. Vital education is of the family line, the nation, the race. The Law of Moses was to be taught to children's children, and kept always in remembrance. The truly educated person holds in hif thought the continuity of life. Ea.i of us is "the heir of all the ages." Today is to be lived in the light of yesterday. We are ourselves, plus all who have gone before.

Short and Sweet

Have we room in Short and Sweet for this? Surely, yes! "Adeline Hammer, Allegan, Mich., R. D. 3, is 20 years old, birthday May 3rd. Soon after she started to school she was afflicted with rheumatism, so she could not walk and never has walked since. Her hands are all drawn out of shape and her mother lifts her about. She is not large—seems like a child. She will be very much pleased, I am sure, with a postcard shower on her birthday." Enclosed was a letter that Adeline had written to this good friend of hers and ours which must have tired her poor hands, but came from a heart which isn't crippled at all—and that made us cry a little. But with the thought of the sunshine that you would be giving to this little girl, born in Maytime, Aunt Martha wiped her eyes and smiled her sunniest—all because she has you!

We like Smiles—of Virginia, or any other place, but these Smiles happened to be directed towards us from there and they were sweet and merry and lovable, too. Almost the only frown visible during her stay was directed at gum chewing, but the sun came out from behind that cloud in just no time at all. For your edification, Bachelor Billy, Smiles claims to be a "dandy good cook"—to use her own words, and says that if you do not believe that she is, just come down to the farm on which she lives and sample her cookery. Smiles works out of doors in summer, but her hobbies are reading, horseback riding, music and cooking. She wishes that some of the old-time favorite would stop hunting for their ideals long enough to write to us again. If somebody else were wise enough to become 17 on the 12th of last November, Smiles would be "broader" yet. Her little sister wrote us a letter which she didn't post, but from the description, it would have been quite worth reading. Smiles wouldn't object a bit if Patches were there to help her hunt wild flowers, and would like to have any of the rest of us who love the flowers, join the expedition.

Tennessee Farm Boy ventured in with his overalls on, in the face of all the controversy over them, which took courage, you'll admit. Farm Boy is sure that he will never be anyone's ideal, but after reading his nice letter, we couldn't feel so very sure of that. He is tall and fair and will be 18 on the 16th of June, and doesn't smoke because he thinks it is a bad habit and he goes to Sunday school and is trying hard for an education. Seems to Aunt Martha that there are quite a few symptoms of being someone's ideal. What do you think, girls?

Standing right behind Farmer Gal, backing her up in all that she says, is Honey Drop of W. Va., who likes all our discussions. She suggests that Bachelor Billy might keep his new Panama clean when tipping it, by washing his hands. Much better, she thinks, than leaving his hat on his head when saluting a lady. She is sure that Aunt Martha is too sweet to let the waste basket hurt her, but if sweeness counts with man-eating waste baskets, what could be sweeter than Honey Drop herself?

As Pollyanna-ish as could be was the letter signed "Pollyanna," for she is facing life cheerfully. She loves to farm, but her father isn't able, so she and her father have a little country store and the postoffice and her mother and sisters have some small truck patches. The store was burned a few months ago, she said, but they trusted in God to help them and now they are all started again. She turns first to your letters and the poems when their Blade comes, because she loves them best of anything in the paper, Pollyanna says.

We read it over again to be sure that we were right, and there it was "as plain as the nose on Aunt Martha's face"—her nose always was plain "nose," with nothing Greek or Roman about it—"We live on a farm of 800 acres!" That's the place for all of us to visit, although Tony of W. Va., never said a word about our doing it. She says that she likes to ride. One would think that she would HAVE to ride, if she ever left home. She asked Bachelor Billy please to raise the window, for she was all out of breath coming such a long way.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Is it rainy, little flower?
Be glad of rain.
The sun that veils itself from thee
Will shine again.
The clouds are very black, 'tis true;
But just behind them smiles the blue. —Mary Frances Butts.

King Philip Suggests.

It seems ages since my last invasion, but I simply had to come after reading Day Dreamer's "Philipic" directed at me! Day Dreamer, you "mean thing," how could you! But there I shall not begin scolding—wouldn't look nice on paper unmitigated by a smile or a twinkle. Day Dreamer, your letter didn't just exasperate me, or anything so mild as that. It just made me plain "mad!" Why, the way you flung divorce courts and unhappiness in my teeth fairly made me gasp. I know so little of either. I had no idea that I had said anything quite so serious, but if you think what I said about not enjoying housework derogatory to my sex, I am indeed sorry, for it was not meant that way. That was just my own private opinion and my opinions usually are "different." Many are the tasks we men have to perform, all the more necessary because they are distasteful. From your letter one would gather the impression that a city mansion is the worst possible form of punishment and that your ideal must live away out in the country where the pigs and chickens may dust themselves in the road undisturbed by passing automobiles. That is hardly fair, is it? It isn't where a man lives, or what he works at, but what he is, that counts. Honest Injun, Day Dreamer, what you said about clothes was an eye-opener. You said that if your "ideal" were to slouch around on Sunday in overalls and soft shirts, that it would suit you all right. Now, Day Dreamer, that is a mere stock phrase and for the most part meaningless. I don't believe that there is a woman anywhere who ever told a man that his worst was "good enough for her." But then, you also said, "clothes do not make the man." Of course not, but they surely do help to make an impression. When I speak of clothes, I do not mean that one should try to be a Beau Brummel. To spend money foolishly on dress is a mistake, but to spend enough to look well is something that everyone should do. Neither virtue nor ability will make one appear like a gentleman or lady, if the clothes are not proper. Lincoln said, "If you wish to defy the dictates of fashion, wear your wife's hat to church."

One should never dress so as to attract comment and attention. I know something about attracting attention since last summer, when some of the girls in a picnic party carried red sunshades which were espied by a big, full-blooded Holstein bull, who at once joined our party and we had to sit, like orioles in trees, while he raged through our dinner and tore up our hats and things. May I return you a compliment, Dixie Queen? Your letter was interesting and sensible, too, like a bit of southern landscape with blue sky, waving palms, green ocean and golden sands. Merry Marie, why don't you come back? I hope that our little French friend, J. V., will come again, but please, J. V., tell us your name next time. I hope that your first name is Jeane—is it? But didn't you know that talking French to Dixie Moonbeam is one thing that makes her "hopping mad?" But I will quit teasing before you think I am "awful"—if you know what that is. We are very proud of your friendship, J. V. Dixie Moonbeam, you said that you like to travel—so do I. Suppose we get all the cousins who care to go along, with Aunt Martha as chaperon, and go on an imaginative world tour? As the treasure islands are all to the south of the steamship lines, we will charter a tramp steamer, have the usual mutiny or a wreck, and be cast upon the richest of them. Best wishes to all.—King Philip of Spain.

Perhaps our head is in danger of the "block" for shortening a King's epistle, but King Philip wrote more than we could use and we wanted to give you some of it!—M. H.

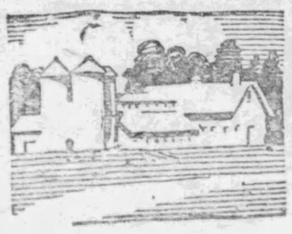
Another Beam.

May I come in, Aunt Martha, and warm myself a bit? Seems funny to be asking to warm oneself in sunny April, but it is snowing a wee bit in "Ole Virginny" this morning and so cold that the children have gone back to sweaters and I just heard a tiny mite remark that "It is as cold as Gee Whiz," although there are more flowers here than Carter had oats, and folk lore says that Carter had more oats than he had ground to risk them on. Perhaps that is why ye olden time people planted their gardens in "the new of the moon" and set things out by the signs of the Zodiac. But I must keep an eye on my flower beds, for I mean for those chickens to know that my flowers are planted in No Chickens' Land, and if I must bombard them with a fussilade of "shoos", they will be glad to take their wishbones off to Keystone Bachelor. And that reminds me that K. B. and I are out! Speak to me, Br'er Rabbit. Aunt Martha is watching me over the tops o' her glasses. She isn't wanting any Tar Babies sticking around here. But I am not going to get into any mischief, for I have enough trouble with that A. E. F. brother of mine. He says that I am too poetic in springtime and pretends that he does not believe that I heard the hoof-beats and the drum-beats of Prince Charming's horse and body guard just beyond the redbud tree. Brother said it was just an old pheasant, and then bugled for me, as if he were the American Legion, to come to attention and hunt for a lost collar button. But I was A. W. O. L., putting our big red barn on canvas, thinking that I could trade it to Patches for a Pennsylvania oil well. I knew it would be convenient for the Holstein Calf. Anyway, I have just received a most seasonable gift. My sweetheart has just presented me with a bunch of violets and dandelions. He brought them in his new straw hat. The violets and dandelions were all mixed up as if they had been squezed. I accepted them, of course, and straightened their poor heads. I had to occupy my hands to keep them off my young man, who is just three years old and FAT! Mr. Arthur McIntosh, I enjoyed your description of the Grand Canyon immensely. I recently read a description of the Crater lake in Oregon by Irvin S. Cobb, and it gives one a desire to visit these natural wonders. But if you spend your honeymoon at the Grand Canyon, watch your bride! She might get to chasing the rainbows in search of the pot of gold and forget you! I can't describe anything that is wonderful, for like Aunt Martha's Robin, I only have known the simple life "down on the farm." After all, that is as good a life as there is much romance, mystery, comedy and tragedy to be found where it is least likely to exist, if one is a close observer. Sir Philip Gibbs is my favorite author among modern writers and I recently read his stories, The Return of a Rebel, A Chauteau in Picardy and Venetian Lovers, and they surely are good. Aunt Martha, between you and me and the gate post, I have heard a highly respected Democrat lauding President Harding, and this Democrat has always voted "the way 'pa did." I would better run along and leave politics alone, or I'll get into trouble. D. K. Lint, I salute you!—Dixie Moonbeam.

Cards and Letters

These boys and girls think that they would like to exchange cards and letterse with you. Prove it to them! Claribel Parmenter, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.; Edith and Veral Shawkey, Alma Zahradt, R. D. 1, Ravenswood, W. Va.; Mary Tribbett, Lenore Tribbett, Silverton, W. Va.; Emma Puffinbarger, Thomas Davis, Willie Keplinger and Grant Feaster, Maysville, W. Va.; Walter Veach, New Crook, W. Va.; Nina and Virgil Janes, R. D. 3, Box 40, Belington, W. Va.; Margaret Day, Ivanhoe, W. Va.; Ewing Minear, Ora and Ralph Hogue, R. D. 1, Pennsboro, W. Va.; Etla Moss and Okey Cottrell, Newton, W. Va.; Peace Moss, Tariff, W. Va.; Darrell Anderson, Carl Shockey, Ravenswood, W. Va.; Jennie Pennington, Parkers Landing, Pa.; Orland Davis, Creston, W. Va.; Alice Franz, Maysville, W. Va.; Ovie Mullins, Glenn, W. Va.; Carl Gainer, Frost, O.; Lee Jackson, Frank Whipkey, Ruth Belford, Dot Wilson, Big Springs W. Va.; Idella Radapaugh, Nobe, W. Va.; Naomi Robinson, Hickum Bottoms, W. Va.; Hilda Rowell, Box 85, Beatrice Jones, Box 86, Evelyn Turner, Box 54, all of Athens, Me.; Theodore and Nathaniel Cook, R. D. 1, Box 18, Letart Falls, O.; Hobart and Charles Casto, Staats Mill, Jackson Co., W. Va.; Helen Irvine, Ansel, Ky.; Ella Lee, Mary Meadows and Gaye White, Belfont, W. Va.

The artificial eye is by no means a modern invention. The ancient Egyptians made them of precious metal or of copper and ivory, more to please the artistic sense of the wearer than to conceal the deficiency.



RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

PROFIT AND LOSS— The Farmer in Business

Several times in recent weeks, Rural Welfare Editor has been invited to attend meetings of the stockholders in co-operative grain associations. As a rule these meetings are sort of a wake over a big loss to the stockholders.

The last one we attended started out in a sad, gloomy way. The men knew, when they came, that they would be asked to sign notes to take care of accounts at the bank.

A loss of about $20,000 had been incurred the way these farmers were measuring up the case. An audit company had gone over the books and made report, which only a few of them understood.

To help these men get a better understanding of the case we asked a few questions. These questions and answers brought out the fact that these men had borrowed money last threshing time to pay for wheat which they had sold to their own company.

With this borrowed money they had paid themselves from $2.65 to $2.80 a bushel for their own wheat. The money they thought they had lost, they really had in their own pockets. They had held their wheat in the elevator for two reasons, first, because they expected the price to go to $3 per bushel. Second, because they could not get cars in which to ship wheat after the price started down.

An invoice of the neighborhood showed that farmers who were not in the association had lost more money than these men had lost. Careful estimates disclosed that these farmers were about 20 cents a bushel ahead of those who were not members. Since the war, the world had been shrinking. The cattle, hog and sheep feeder had lost more money than those with wheat, corn and oats.

The merchant and manufacturer had charged off thousands of dollars on account of the tumble in prices. They had been hit even harder than the farmer, but did not make as much fuss about it.

These men saw the light. They signed up notes for $20,000 and said they would go ahead. The big farm bureau federation of state and nation is now in better position to help protect their market than ever before. These men were gloomy when they came to the meeting. They went away in good spirits ready to fight again and still believing in co-operation.

TWO MILE A MINUTE — War Is Hell Twice

"War is hell." So Sherman said. The same thing can be said of war after the war is over.

Newspapers state that our government officials estimate that the sum of 19 billion dollars will be needed to run the United States government for the next 30 months.

Measured by the yardstick of the eight-hour work day, this is over two and one-half millions an hour that Uncle Sam is spending for every day running expenses.

This vast expense means $40,000 per minute for every eight-hour work day in the year. Uncle Sam's cost bill is the same on Sundays as on week days.

This sum of $40,000 per minute would build two miles of good road every minute. We need roads. Ninety-two cents out of every dollar Uncle Sam collects in taxes is spent for the cause of war.

"What fools we mortals be." The kaiser hit us with the tax axe for a generation yet to come. Yet we have some folks who want us to forgive him and let him go back to his old job to build up another war machine and fight again.

In the end the crop that grows in the field must pay the toll of cost of war, politics and government. The soil tiller must plow and plant to keep the world a moving on. If crop production should cease a mighty wail of woe would be heard throughout the broad domain of the U. S. A., and in fact the world.

Is the government trying to do too much? Are we handing out favors to too many pets and favorites? How many persons are now holding life jobs? Army, navy, civil service and political pull are forces that are building up a vast army of life office holding classes in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

Let Me Prove This Free

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permenant, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon, but do this now. TODAY.

Free Pile Remedy

E. R. Page,
423 G Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send free trial of your method to:

.....

.....

.....

DO YOU KNOW THEM— Who Can Advise You?

If you wanted to talk with some one, in whom you have confidence about school matters, to whom would you go?

Do you know whether your child is using the right sort of a text book? Do you know whether your child is using the best book that could be used in the school room?

Do you know whether or not some book company has a strangle hold on your school superintendent or your school board or on both?

Do you know that some smart fellows think that schools are for the sole purpose of selling books at a profit? As a rule text books in schools have to be approved by a state board and are the right sort of books for pupils to use.

Not one parent in 20 give the attention they should to school matters and to school books. What is more, not one in 20 know of any qualified person to go for counsel and advice in these matters..

LADY DRESS FORMS— Farm Women Get Gay

Farm women think something of their shape. They know that well-fitting clothes make them take a better picture at little or no extra cost. The country girls are getting gay. In proof of this we quote a news item appearing in a certain state farm bureau publication:

"Over 5,000 farm women have made inexpensive and satisfactory dress forms during the past few weeks as the result of demonstrations conducted by home economics specialists co-operating with the county farm bureau. The form is made by pasting gummed paper on a tightly fitted undervest."

Here is a surprise. The country girls did not know that the farm bureau would reach clear around them like this. If you are not in on farm bureau work, you better start now. It will bring you in touch with your state university and state agricultural college and experiment station, home economics and domestic science departments. It will put a few trimmings on you without extra expense. If you do not get your share of this work, somebody else will and you will have to pay your part in taxes anyhow. Do it now.

EARTH'S FOUR CORNERS— Hang Hats on Big Pegs

The four corners of the earth are not so very far apart, these days. In almost any small town, you can find folks and even boys who have hung their hat on pegs at two or three of the world's corners. They can talk about San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, Rome, Philippines, Melbourne, South Africa, etc.

We who stay at home are not content to sit down and read the home news in our town or county. We have acquired the habit of wanting to know, day by day, what is going on in every city and almost every country. World news is part of our daily diet.

We are not content, unless we know crop and market conditions in every part of the world. The Secretary of Agriculture at Washington advises that a systematic collection and distribution of facts about crop production be made so that the American farmer may know what he has to expect in the way of competition.

We now have a foreign market division to keep in close touch with production abroad and the needs of foreign folks, the crop shortage, if any, in other countries. This market division working in close co-operation with farm bureaus ought to keep the American farmer thoroughly posted on markets, if he has any inclination to be a business man.

SCHOOL BOARD MEET— Round Table Topics

Rural Welfare editor, attended, by invitation, a county meeting of school board members who met to discuss their duties and the general welfare of the schools in their county.

There was a good attendance. Many who were not board members were present. Many members were backward and bashful. They were afraid to stand up and say aloud what they thought about school questions. Many had splendid ideas, but were afraid to try to express them.

Questions for Discussion.

The superintendent of the county schools had prepared the following round table topics for discussion:

1—Joint arrangements between school boards for instruction in music.

2—Consolidation of small rural schools.

3—Using superintendents during the summer for having buildings, furniture, etc., ready for school.

4—Would county truant officers be preferable to the present system?

5—Is the present course of study adequate for the rural schools?

6—How may the sanitary conditions of our schools be improved?

7—To what extent should the board of health supervise the health of the pupils?

8—To what extent should boards of education recognize the recommendations of superintendents in electing teachers?

9—Is it worth while to make up lost time after the regular closing of schools?

10—Should board meetings be regularly attended by all of the members?

11—How may our schools more nearly meet the actual needs of the community?

12—Do we give sufficient time and preparation to good citizenship?

13—What should be the business relations between boards of education?

14—Should the boards of education, in their annual budget, allow a certain sum for repairs and deplacement?

15—What should be the length of term in our rural schools?

How many of these questions are of interest to Blade readers? What questions would you add to this list? Have you ever made yourself think about the details of school management? Do you know what advice, if any, that you ought to give to the members of your own school board?

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS— Laws to Regulate

In Ohio attempts are being made to either abolish private and parochial schools or to inspect and regulate them the same as our public schools are inspected and supervised.

When such questions arise there is always more or less of a clash between Catholic and Protestant forces. This question is being debated in states other than Ohio.

As we see it, there is one or two reasons for private or parichial schools. Either our public schools are failures and are not giving as good service as Catholics think they ought, or there is something in the parochial schools that should not be. Whichever reason exists should be corrected without delay.

Shall the state have control of all schools or only part of them, is the question proposed to be raised in Ohio. The Buckeye legislature is in session. Some of the members are seeing ghosts. They want to adjourn without having to vote on religious questions.

The issue is being brought up by parties living in Cleveland, and is intended to start argument. There is little hope of anything being done in this matter at present. In Michigan this question has been acute, and even bloodshed has resulted.

Are our public schools a failure? Do we have too much society and politics in them. The parochial schools have a strong hold on pupils.

THE GAME WARDEN— Do You Know Him?

We met a game warden. We have known him for several years. He knows the ways of fish and game. He also knows the tricks and ways of the fellows who go after fish, fowl and game of all kinds.

He must know the law that governs hunting and fishing seasons. He must be a wise bird himself to match the brain of those who try to put something over on him. He tells Rural Welfare that there is no less violation now than five or ten years ago. The organization of fish and game clubs in all parts of the country has helped to create a sentiment in favor of observance of game laws.

He has a chance to note the flight of water fowls from the north to south as the season changes. From zone to zone they travel in as true formation as a soldier ever marched.

States and federal government have builded many fish hatcheries to supply stream, lake and reservoir with infant fish. Too often we permit pollution of streams and kill the fish for which we spent money to supply these streams with. The old world is a curious mixture of odds and ends, sense and nonsense.

This game warden has often had bribes offered if he would shut his eyes and ears. He has many a flask of liquor offered as a temptation for him to neglect his duty. He could have had many fine presents from rich sports who do not care so much for money as they do to do as they please when they go out on a lark.

Because this game warden has kept the faith of his office, he is one of the most popular officials in his state and has his district free from lawlessness and has the respect of all sportsmen.

REACTION ON ROADS— High Cost to Be Hit

Word comes to Rural Welfare editor that there is a decided reaction setting in on high cost road building. Big profits and political rake-offs will have to cease in Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.

Several governors of states have announced that they would see that the taxpayer was protected against the high-cost cancer that eats up our road funds without giving the public roads that will wear.

Steps are also being taken to weed out dishonest contractors and inspectors who often play together to skin the road and fleece the public. For years the road hog has had a strangle hold on Ohio road building. The selling of material at a fat price is the main object of spending road dollars.

Millions of dollars for roads invite the attention of every political boss and politician in the country. The indictment of a score of leaders in the big cement combine has helped to open the eyes of the public as to what is going on and what is making roads cost enormous prices.

The road hog got too greedy in Illinois and Governor Small is putting a ring in his nose. Contracts amounting to millions of dollars have been recalled, when discovery was made that "big jobs" had been set up for big profits on these road improvements.

We should have county prosecuting attorneys and state attorney-generals with enough backbone and honesty to put a lot of these road robbers in jail and keep them there.

All sorts of pressure and bait are brought to bear on these public officials to be blind and deaf and to neither see nor hear what is going on behind the scenes.

Every state highway department and county engineer's office has all sorts of inducements offered if they will fix certain deals. If the price of roads increases the next ten years as they have the past ten years, roads will cost from $100,000 to $200,000 per mile.

Some of our readers may think this disease will not hit them, but if a square deal was handed out, the road by your home, farm or town would stand a better chance of getting a few road dollars for repair.

When will the public awaken and insist on prosecuting attorneys raising a good crop of hell to cure the road hog disease? One good prosecuting attorney, who is honest and fearless and cannot be fixed by grafters, is the best policeman the public can have.

THE ART OF POKER— A Harvest of the War

Poker and other forms of card playing is epidemic since the World war. This fad reaches not only the boys who were in the service, but it has gripped men and women who were private citizens during the war.

Preachers are complaining about this vice reaching into church circles. Parents are complaining about gambling habits of teachers and the superintendents and high schol principals.

Business men and bankers complain about employes spending too much time and money over the poker table. As a rule the boss who plays the game himself, is not anxious to have those who work for him stay up all night and gamble.

The farm boy has learned the game. The thrill of the game and the gambling spirit has helped to make the old farm a tame affair and the card room in town is more attractive than a pig trough or chicken coop.

THE GIFT OF CORN— Guns and Empty Bellies

This is a funny old world. We know not which has the bigger crowd, the wise ones or the dunces. The corn growers of the United States were called upon to donate corn to starving millions in Europe.

We have sent train loads and ship loads. The farmer alone made this particular donation. During the war we were told that we had to send wheat and eat corn ourselves. Now they, over there, seem to be glad to get corn.

Rural Welfare has also been told that these countries who will get and accept our corn, are spending enough money each week for guns and war supplies to pay for enough corn to feed these people many weeks.

We feed 'em. They blow in their money getting ready for future war. The day might come when the guns they are making and buying could be turned on us. We do not want to be inhuman, but Europe has been a trouble and war maker. We are paying big tax every day because of war in Europe. Why not let the cat quit fighting before we go on feeding her?

IF YOU HIT FARMERS— The World Gets Mad

The old world was swinging along at dizzy paces and prices. Everybody was having a joyride and ice cream. Then somebody threw a brick and hit the farmer. Prices tumbled and crumbled.

Commerce and industry went swinging on for awhile. Then they, too, got a headache. Labor organization leaders went strutting on with bluster and bluff, fully believing that they and their fellows were immune against reaction. Today tens of thousands of these self-satisfied fellows are looking for a job.

When you hit the farmer the world gets mad. The country is ill. It has fever and chills. It is restless. Dr. Politics may give salts, oils, pills and powders until doomsday. The patient will not recover until the farmer gets on his feet and is given a square deal. The other fellow can go along in his bullheaded way and think he can run steam rollers over the meal ticket growers, but in the end the farmer will have less headache and less bellyache than anybody else.

Delivered to you Free for 30 days trial on approval. Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes of famous Ranger Bicycles. Factory-to-Rider lets you buy at wholesale prices, *express* prepaid, direct from maker.

12 Months to Pay lets you enjoy your Ranger at once. Many boys and girls easily save the small monthly payments. The Ranger is a better bicycle than you can buy anywhere at any price.

Tires lamps, horns, wheels, parts and equipment at half usual prices. **Send No Money.** Write for big, Illustrated free Ranger catalog, with lowest prices and terms.

Mead Cycle Company Dept L-4 Chicago Special Rider Agent Offer.

Learn Auto and Tractor Business

Make yourself sure of a steady, big income. Come to this school—the World's Oldest and Greatest Automotive School. **Learn in 6 to 8 weeks—earn $150 to $400 a month.**

$2,000,000 INVESTED

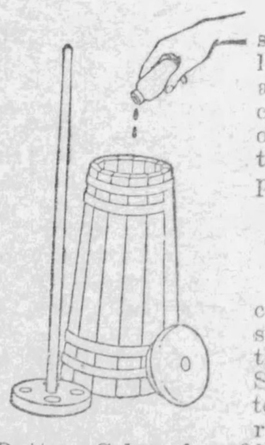
AUTO & TRACTOR **Rahe School**

Thousands of opportunities open to you—good ones right in your own neighborhood. Come to the Big School—where you learn quickest by most practical methods. Twice more floor space, twice more equipment for daily use than any other Auto School in America.

Free Catalog Write today for 84-page Catalog showing big opportunities now open.

Rahe School Dept. 3044
Kansas City, Mo. Cincinnati, O.

Use Dandelion Butter Color



Add a half-teaspoonful to each gallon of winter cream and out of your churn comes butter of golden June shade to bring you top prices.

DANDELION Butter Color

All stores sell 35-cent bottles, each sufficient to keep that rich, "Golden Shade" in your butter all the year round. Standard Butter Color for fifty years. Purely vegetable. Meets all food laws, State and National. Used by all large creameries. Will not color the buttermilk. Tasteless. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vermont.

EADJUSTMENT IS DISCUSSED

esident Harding and His Cabinet Consider Return of Country to Normelcy.

President Harding and his cabi- officers are devoting the major rtion of their time to considera- n of ways and means of restoring osperity to the agricultural and dustrial interests of the country. Out of the many conferences hich the President has held with advisors has come the convic- n that there is no shortcut to rmalcy.

At the cabinet meeting last week isting conditions were discussed oroughly and the administration iefs reached agreement on sev- al points which, while not offer- hope of speedy relief, yet lend couragement to belief that pros- rity will eventually return. No cret is made of the fact that the nsportation puzzle is the prob- n that must be solved before the untry's business returns to any- ing like normal health.

Passenger and freight rates are high and operating expenses of roads are so heavy that it is fficult to effect reductions. If nsportation difficulties could be mposed an immediate revival in dustry and agriculture would re- lt, the administration believes. ut the rub goes in deciding upon eans of readjusting the transpor- ion muddle.

The President and his cabinet fficers have come to the conclusion at the solution of the puzzle is ing to be worked out gradually. ey do not believe that a cure- for present ills exist. They do t think that the country's mills d farms can be placed upon firm ancial footing over night by gislative action or executive or- r.

Must Be Gradual.

The immensity of the problem s convinced them that it cannot dissolved in thin air by a few sses of a magic wand and they willing and anxious to have the untry understand that progress the direction of prosperity must made gradually.

This should not be taken to mean at the administration is discour- ed at the outlook or doubts its lity to eventually bring about much talked of "normalcy." It ply means that no quack rem- es are to be tried, that the ad- inistration is going to feel its way refully lest hurried action bring out a relapse instead of a bet- rment.

The economic inequalities that harassing all classes of people ll have to be ironed away care- ly and care must be taken else ury to one class will result from empts to benefit some other oup. This is the President's per- al idea and because he is con- ced of the soundness of his ws, he intends to insist that the terstate Commerce Commission, Railway Labor board, the Fed- l Reserve system, congress and other governmental agencies ich have power to take action ecting present conditions, pro- d cautiously and at the same e never lose sight of the fact at the well being of wage earn- s, farmers and employers is the ef responsibility of all branches the government under present onomic conditions.

emocrat Guerillas Begin Haggling Over Bills of Republicans

The 1922 congressional campaign already underway.

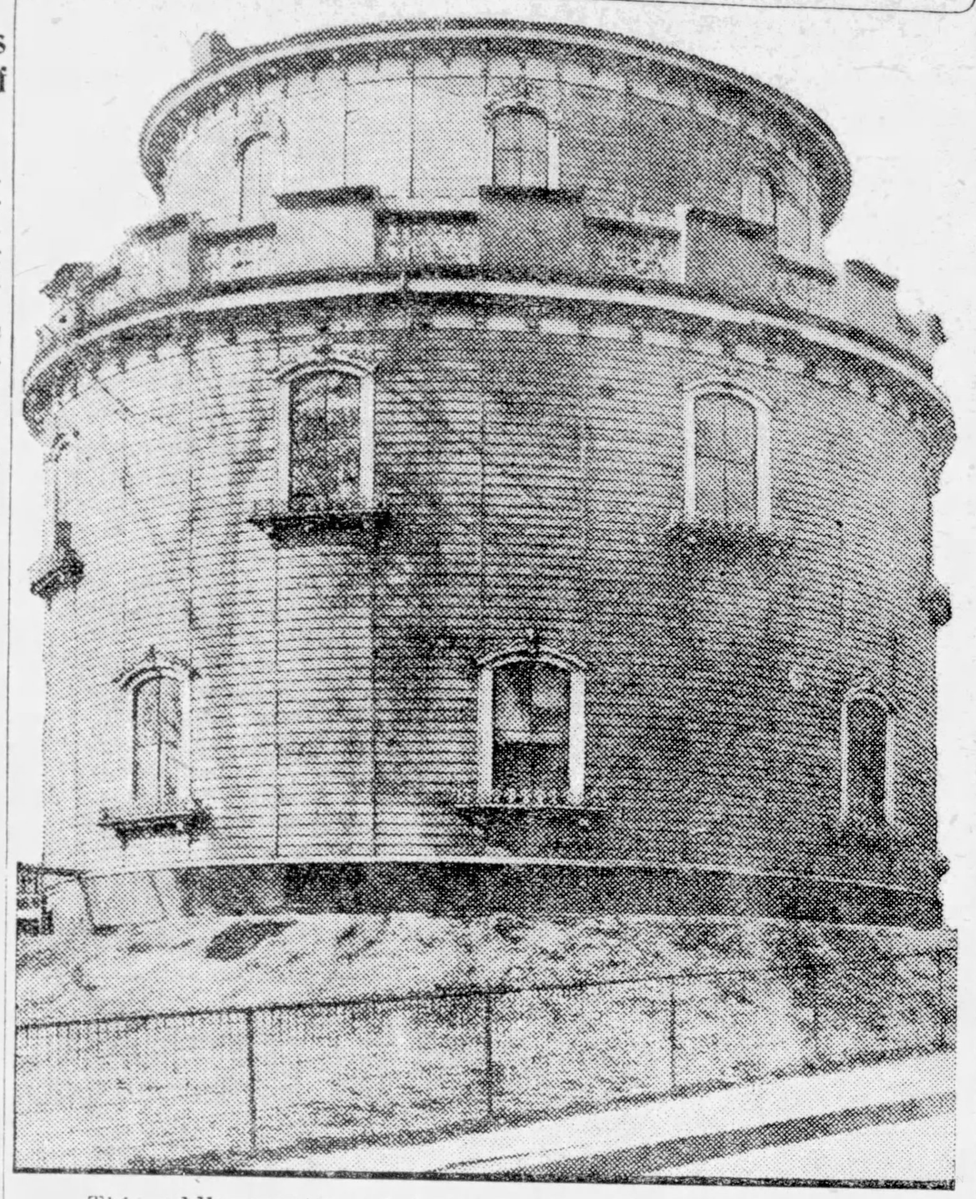
Hopelessly outnumbered in both house and senate the Democrats e without responsibility for any nstructive legislation and are in good strategic position to make litical capital of the acts of the ajority. No matter how wary the epublicans may be chances for ad- rse criticism are bound to be nu- erous.

Signs that the Democrats are edicating their activities upon the rthcoming elections are many. st December the Fordney emer- ncy tariff bill passed the house th 42 Democrats voting for it. ecently the same bill once more ssed the house, but only 15 Dem- rats joined the majority in sup- rting the measure. A number of emocrats who spoke and voted for e bill last December were most ac- ve in opposing it on its second ap- arance in the house.

Guerilla warfare is to be the order the day. The size of the Repub- an majority in both houses makes impossible for the Democrats to ink of effectively blocking meas- es which the administration wants put through, but no chance will lost to worry and annoy the Re- ublicans.

It is their hope that out of this ggling popular issues will be re- aled which will serve to bring emocratic victory in many states at are now Republican.

House Looks Like Wedding Cake



This oddly constructed house in Somerville, Mass., was built in 1856 by Enoch Robinson, a Boston merchant and until recently was occupied by members of the Robinson family. It is circular in shape and three stories high. A spiral stairway leads to the upper floors and a circular balcony on the third story commands a view of all sides. The house is known to natives of Somerville as the "Robinson Round House."

Begin Shakeup of Different Bureaus of U. S. Government

It is becoming more evident that the Harding administration is in earnest about revamping the business mechanism of the government so that the machinery which has not had a thorough overhauling in over a hundred years will function more efficiently and less wastefully.

The congressional commission on reorganization, which is to be headed by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, is not yet down to work. When it gets going, sweeping alterations will be made in the gigantic government machine which now consume five billions of dollars annually.

Departmental changes announced last week have long been considered desirable. The first important shift was the transfer of the greater portion of the work of treating and caring for wounded ex-service men from the public health service to the bureau of war risk insurance. Next in importance was the announcement that an early transfer of prohibition enforcement from the treasury department to the department of justice was contemplated. Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, the President's personal physician, told the senate committee on education that the President desired eventually to have the soldiers' pension, war risk insurance, vocational education and similar bureaus and boards affecting ex-service men co-ordinated in "a veterns' service section" of a new executive branch to be called the department of public service. The proposed new department, whose head would be a member of the cabinet, would be in charge of educational, social and health activities of the federal government.

Still another new idea in government organization was promulgated in an announcement by Secretary of War Weeks that the administration had decided upon the organization of a war staff, headed by General Pershing, to take charge of field operations of the army in time of war. The new war staff will be entirely separate from the chief of staff, which will continue to direct the military establishment in time of peace. General Pershing and his staff will deal entirely with problems of strategy, tactics and war organization.

BANDITS GET $25,000 FROM BANK OFFICIALS

Five armed bandits held up John S. Amberg, vice president, and Norton F. Stone, cashier of the Scheubert-Amberg state bank in Chicago and escaped with $25,000 in cash.

Amberg and Stone were in an automobile conveying the cash to the Union Trust company when the bandits halted their car, compelled the bank officials to enter the robbers' machine, drove them several miles from the scene of the robbery and then dumped them out. The money was mostly in $5 and $10 bills.

London's streets, if placed end to end, would form a road long enough to stretch across Europe from the North Cape to Constantinople.

Champion Midget, 83, Sues Second Wife for Divorce

Che Mah, "smallest man on earth," and famous in circus sideshows as the Tom Thumb of the Mongolian race, is suing his American wife for divorce. Che Mah is 28 inches tall, weighs 40 pounds and is 83 years old. Mrs. Mah, however, is more than five feet tall and is considerably his junior.

Che Mah's first American wife who presented the little man with a son, who grew to normal size, died. Che Mah married again, but No. 2 did not fulfill his oriental ideals. His "worst" charge is that she went to visit her parents in Pennsylvania without asking his permission and neglected to advise him when she would return.

BRIAND DENIES PLAN TO RECALL JUSSERAND

The French government has issued an official denial of reports published in the United States concerning the recall of Jean Jules Jusserand, the ambassador to the United States. The denial says the recall of the ambassador has neither been discussed or contemplated.

The pretext given for the alleged impending retirement, says the statement, was that he had been too close in his relations with the Democratic administration. The note declares the ambassador is highly considered and respected by the Republicans as well as by the Democrats, amongst the members of both of which parties M. Jusserand maintains old and strong friendships.

It is no exaggeration to say, the communication says, "that M. Jusserand is well looked upon by the new federal government, and furthermore that he enjoys the entire confidence of the French government."

IMMIGRATION BAR IS URGED

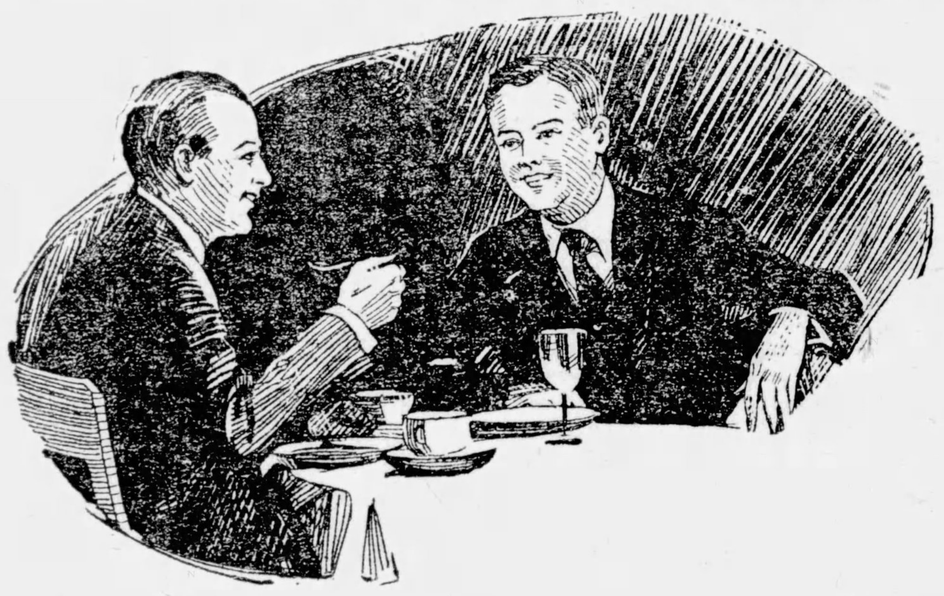
State Department Asks House to Impose Rigid Restrictions.

Recommendations of the state department for rigid restrictions of immigration, particularly as applying to what were described as undesirable classes from the Balkan cities, Armenian Russia and Armenia, were before the house on opening debate on the immigration bill. The measure, as reported by the immigration committee, is similar to that given a pocket veto by President Wilson and would limit admission of aliens for 14 months beginning next May 10 to 3 per cent of each nationality in the United States in 1910.

The committee report urging immediate passage of the bill was drawn in the light of a report to congress by Secretary Hughes pointing to conditions which it was said were stimulating a desire in many European countries for emigration to America. Making special reference to "Armenians, Jews, Persians and Russians," the secretary's report said "all of these have been so driven hither and thither since 1914, that they cannot be regarded as desirable populations for any country." Strong exception to this conclusion was taken in a statement by Representative Siegel, Republican, New York, following a minority report on the bill submitted by himself and two other members of the committee.

WANTS COMMITTEE NAMED TO REVIEW FOREIGN DEBT

A resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to review the problem of foreign debts to the United States was introduced by Representative Tinkham, Republican, Massachusetts. The commission would be composed of nine members, including the secretary of the treasury, with instructions to report by June 15.



Free

A 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent, to show you how to end film. See below.

Five Quick Effects

When you brush teeth in this way

This new way of tooth brushing brings five desired effects. Some are immediate, all are quick. A ten-day test, which costs you nothing, will clearly show you what they mean to you.

Leading dentists everywhere advise this new-day method. Millions now employ it. You see the results in glistening teeth wherever people gather. Now let your own teeth show them.

You must fight film

Brushing does not save the teeth if you leave the film. That's why well-brushed teeth so often discolor and decay.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not end it, so very few people have escaped its damage.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So dental science has in late years sought ways to fight that film.

Scientific methods

Efficient methods have been found. Able authorities have proved them by many careful tests. The best dental opinion endorses them.

These methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all know its benefits a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

A 10-day test is free

Pepsodent quickly proves itself. The results are unique and conspicuous. And a book we send tells what each one means.

One ingredient is pepsin. Another multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. The saliva's alkalinity is multiplied also. That to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Two factors directly attack the film. One of them keeps teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere.

Pepsodent, twice daily, attacks the teeth's chief enemies.

Send the coupon for this 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

The results in ten days will amaze and delight you. Make this test now. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

PAT. OFF.
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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised for daily use by leading dentists everywhere. Supplied by druggists in large tubes.

Ten-Day Tube Free 506

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name.....

Address.....

Only one tube to a family.

RATIFIES PACT WITH COLOMBIA

Senate Approves Treaty, 61 to 19, Which Authorizes Payment of $25,000,000.

Ratification by the Colombian treaty has been voted by the United States senate.

Sixty-nine senators voted for ratification, ten more than the two-thirds majority required under the constitution, and 19 voted against it.

This action gave legislative approval in response to the first major request made of the 67th congress by President Harding, but 15 Republican senators, all but one of whom had been party colleagues of his in the senate before he was elected chief executive, bolted Mr. Harding by voting against the treaty.

It was an open secret in the senate and outside of it that a number of other Republicans, who were opposed to the treaty at heart, subordinated their own inclinations and voted for the pact in order that there might be no great split in the administration forces at the very outset of the Republican regime.

Ratified in Original Form.

The treaty was ratified in the exact form reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee. The committee made several amendments to the original treaty, such as the elimination of an apology to Colombia for the manner in which the United States came into control of the strip of territory across the isthmus through which the Panama canal was built.

It is known that the amendments voted into the treaty by the foreign relations committee and approved by the senate are acceptable to Colombia.

Twenty-five million dollars will be paid by the United States to Colombia in annual installments of $5,000,000 each to settle all claims for damages against this country by the southern republic as a result of the treaty's ratification.

It is regarded as the end of a controversy that has lasted for 17 years, Colombia always maintaining that the United States aided Panama in seceding through blocking the landing of her troops at Colon when she sought to put them ashore there to quell the Panamanian insurrection.

America recognized Panama as an independent nation immediately afterward.

Most of the 15 Republican votes cast against the treaty were cast by friends of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who have contended always that Mr. Roosevelt, as president, was justified in taking the steps he did in Panama at the time of the revolution.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of the former president, who conducted a campaign to bring about defeat of ratification, sat in the gallery and watched the fight go to a losing finish.

The Republican senators who refused to support President Harding's policy were: William E. Borah, Idaho; Arthur Capper, Kansas; Hiram W. Johnson, California; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; William S. Kenyon, Iowa; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Charles L. McNary, Oregon; Knute Nelson, Minnesota; Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; George Norris, Nebraska; Miles Poindexter, Washington; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan, and James W. Wadsworth, New York.

Democrats who opposed it were: Senators Nathaniel B. Dial, South Carolina; James A. Reed, Missouri; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina, and Thomas E. Watson, Georgia.

Vermont is estimated to have 2,000,000-horse power of undeveloped water power.

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30x3	$ 6.00	$2.00	34x4	$12.00	$2.90
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32x3½	8.50	2.40	34x4½	13.00	3.00
31x4	9.00	2.50	35x4½	13.50	3.10
32x4	10.00	2.65	36x4½	14.50	3.25
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PRESENT GENERATION

SPEAKING OF OUR WASTEFUL LAND TENANTRY SYSTEM.

Plan Lower Rates On Freight to Cut High Coal Prices

Coal prices for consumers probably will be reduced through lower freight rates. This was the plan which administration leaders virtually have decided to put through without delay. The purpose is to slash the burdensome costs of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, so that industry may be stimulated, and to give householders opportunity to store away winter supplies of fuel.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, alarmed at the jam of idle car equipment on the railroads, is ready to act as soon as congressional authority is given. The necessary authority will come under the provisions of the Frelinghuysen bill authorizing the commission to establish new coal freight rates, with big reductions for a period of months during the spring and summer seasons.

Officials of the commission for some time have agreed that "seasonal" cuts in the coal freight rates would greatly benefit the industrial situation, and will result in lower costs to consumers generally, but the commission, deciding that its power does not extend so far as to make reductions merely "seasonal" is now awaiting action by congress. Chairman Clark has indicated that he favors this step, and it is understood the commission will order lower rates with the passage and signing of the bill now pending.

Rail executives are almost a unit for the coal rate reductions, it is said, on the theory that it will stimulate buying of coal during the ordinarily slack months for winter needs, and thus give the roads a chance to utilize the thousands of coal cars now lying idle on sidetracks for lack of traffic.

Yankees Living in Tokio Are Second in Number of Aliens

Americans rank second in the list of foreigners residing in the capital city of Japan, it was announced recently by the Metropolitan police department of Tokio. Of the 5,245 foreigners living in Tokio 653 of them are Americans, according to these 1921 figures.

A notable increase in the Germans living in Tokio is one of the outstanding features of the announcement. As a reason for this is given the fact that German business men are attempting to regain ground lost during the great war. The 50 Germans who lived in Tokio during the war have increased to 127 already. China ranks first in the list and Great Britain's residents are third. The list follows: Chinese, 3,466; Americans, 653; British, 367; Russians, 227; Germans, 127; French, 92; Filipinos, 37; Hollanders, 28; Swiss, 26; Hindoos, 21; Italians, 21; Swedes, 20; Czechs, 16; Siamese, 15; Portuguese, 13; Belgians, 13; Argentinians, 12; Spaniards, 12; Chilians, 11; Austrians, 8; Danes, 6; Norwegians, 6; Canadians, 5; Australians, 4; Greeks, 4; Bulgarians, 3; Malayans, 3; Finns, 2; Burmese, 2; Brazilians, 2; Mexicans, 2; Rumanians, 2; Luxembourgeois, 2; Persians, 1.

Submit Scheme to Solons Developing Air Service of U. S.

Recommendations for the development and regulation of aviation, drawn up at the request of the President, by the national advisory committee for aeronautics, were submitted to congress with the executive's approval and in the expectation that legislation will be enacted to carry the program into effect.

The committee recommended that the army and navy continue to control their own air services, that the postoffice department be authorized to establish new air routes and that a bureau of aeronautics be established in the department of commerce to foster commercial aviation.

Congress was urged to appropriate $2,000,000 for use during the next two years by the war department in establishing air routes and to grant explicit authority to the postoffice department to establish air ways other than the route between New York and San Francisco, which, it is contended by some, is alone authorized by existing law. It was particularly urged that the department be authorized to establish an air route between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and another between Chicago and St. Louis.

The committee also stressed the necessity of maintaining in peace time an adequate force of trained aviators and up-to-date planes for use as a nucleus in case of war.

British Columbia Makes New Rules for Booze Hounds

Having a monopoly of fortified moisture from the Pacific to the St. Lawrence, and from Mexico to the Yukon, the government of British Columbia, which, under the new Moderation Act, will open up as sole purveyor of everything from beer to champagne in the province, May 1 next, proposes that tourists coming to that alcoholic oasis from surrounding desert areas to refresh themselves shall pay for the privilege and then pay some more.

To begin with, the government has no intention of allowing any reproduction, by tourists or anybody else, of the old brass footrail conditions. The resident must pay five dollars a year for a permit to buy liquor at the government store and go to jail for six months if he buys it anywhere else. This latter condition also applies to the tourist, but his permit, which costs five dollars also, is good for a fortnight only.

Having bought his package, the purchaser must take it away, outside and not inside his person. If a resident, he goes home with the precious cargo. If a tourist, he may take it to his hotel room. The only persons who are allowed to have liquor in hotel rooms are bona fide registered guests. The wanderer who parks his car out in the suburbs and camps in it must do without liquid sustenance stronger than coffee. Liquor cannot be consumed in a public place, and according to the act, any place to which an automobile may go, except a private garage, is a public place.

Negro They Forgot to Hang Is Given Life Imprisonment

Lonnie Eaton, the negro whom the sheriff of Ouachita parish, Louisiana, forgot about when the day set for Eaton's hanging came around last month, is happy for the state pardon board, after considering the case, commuted the death sentence of the negro to life imprisonment.

Eaton was convicted of murder several months ago and was brought from Ouachita parish to the Caddo parish jail for safe keeping. Governor Parker set the date for the hanging, but the sheriff forgot all about it until the legal date had passed. As he afterwards wrote to Governor Parker, he was too busy with other affairs in his office.

When the omission was discovered, attorneys for Eaton held that as he had been in jeopardy once, his execution would be illegal. Governor Parker secured opinions from members of the bar, but the attorney general held that as Eaton had been sentenced to be hanged, the law required that the sentence be carried out, unless executive clemency was extended. The matter was then allowed to rest until the meeting of the pardon board.

MAN MAKES VALUABLE FIND AMONG SAVA

Natives of the Cook Islands in Pacific ocean are reported by a t eler returning from a voyage, t to be taking a vegetable oil for r matism which is said to accomp amazing results. He says he badly crippled natives comple cured by swallowing a little of oil twice a day. Hundreds of let from rheumatic sufferers have answered and oil sent them free he returned to America. Mr. Pa Wilkes, now stopping at the Geor Terrace hotel, Atlanta, Ga., can ply further information and some the oil free.—(Adv.)

P. O. RETIREMENT ORDER IS REVOKED BY HA

Revocation of the postoffice der fixing retirement age of ployes at 62 years for women 65 for men, has been announced Postmaster General Hays. Po employes eligible for retirem under the act but who desire to main in active service will be after fill out questionnaires each case will be passed upon dividually by the postmaster g eral's office.

Where vacancies exist requir experienced workers, former ployes who resigned may be re stated, being placed one grade low that they held when reti according to the new policy, all reinstatement cases of the year are to be reviewed on t merits.

Rheumatism Germs Get Busy in Sprin

An Excellent Time to Cleanse the System of the Little Pain Demons.

While nature is engaged in her annual housecleaning, endeavoring to eliminate from the system the impurities that have been accumulating during the winter season, victims of Rheumatism will find that this is a very favorable time to rout from the blood the millions of tiny germs that cause this painful disease.

Medical scientists differ as to the causes of eevry form of Rheumatism, but agree that when caused by a tiny disease germ, the only effective method of treatment is to attack the disease at its source, and cleanse the blood of its cause.

One the streets every day you see the results of improper and disdirected treatment. You see victims of this painful and disabling disease, limping through life, their limbs bent and stiff and their bodies tortured with aching joints, until you wonder how they can bear so much continued suffering.

If you are beginning to feel the first slight touches of Rheumatism, there is just as much pain and suffering ahead of you, if you follow blindly in the same misdirected footsteps of unintelligent treatment. For remember that all these thousands of victims of this painful disease have spent countless hours no doubt, as well as their hard-earned dollars in a vain effort to find a cure.

And your own experience will be just as disappointing as theirs, if you follow the old, worn-out and worthless methods of treatment.

The whole trouble is that the symptoms of the disease are being treated, and not the disease itself. When you realize that you must get rid of the cause of Rheumatism, and that its torturing pains will disappear when their cause is removed, then you will be on right track, and there is a sp did chance for you to rid yo self of the disease.

First of all, get it firmly fi in your mind that all the l iments in the world have no fect whatever on Rheumati You may use them by the g lon, and rub the painful p by the hour, getting possi some temporary relief from torturing pains, but you making no headway whate toward reaching the cause the disease.

The most common form Rheumatism is caused by m lions of tiny disease ge which infest the blood. T one and only sensible tre ment, therefore, is one wh cleanses the blood of th germs, and routs them enti out of the circulation. A everyone knows that this can be done by rubbing the surf with liniments.

This is why S. S. S., greatest known blood purif is so successful in the tre ment of Rheumatism. It is powerful cleanser of the blo being composed entirely of extracts of roots and herbs recognized medicinal value, it promptly routs out of blood all disease germs. S. S has been used for more t half of a century, and it prove beneficial in any case Rheumatism.

If you are a victim o this disease, why waste further time with the wrong kind of treatment? Why not save yourself needless suffering that is in store for all who rely upon liniments and other local treatment.

Go to your druggist to and get a bottle of S. S. S., a begin a course of treatment t will delight you with its resu S. S. S. will remove the dise germs that cause your Rheu tism, affording relief that genuine.

We maintain a medical partment in charge of a s cialist on Rheumatism, and ter beginning treatment w S. S. S. you are invited to wr for free medical advice abo your own case. Address Ch Medical Adviser, 184 Sw Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

TEEL OWNERS BACK UP GARY

reholders of U. S. Steel gree to Stand Losses in Resisting Union Rule.

tockholders of the United States l corporation, at their annual ting, unanimously pledged their port to Elbert H. Gary and his ociates in the management of corporation in any "future con- s" with labor unions.

We are prepared," said a resolu- adopted by the stockholders, accept, regardless of the sacri- s necessary thereto, whatever es may be sustained in maintain- the right of each American citi- to enter into his individual con- t, should such be his desire, hout hindrance from any other man being."

While the labor question was dis- sed at length, no mention was de of the new campaign to union- the steel industry set by organ- labor for to begin June 19.

Officials Praised.

fficials and directors of the cor- ation were praised in the stock- ders resolution for having "hap- met with tact and discretion" great steel strike of 1919.

We believe that in refusing to ept the terms dictated by non- ployes of the company," said the lution, "the officials and direc- s of the United States Steel cor- ation have performed a service of timable value, not alone to the reholders of the company, nor e to the general citizenship of United States, but to every in- itant of the civilized globe as l as through defending the wid- individual liberty and maintain- that right and justice are not the perty of any privileged class, but common heritage of all.

We have no quarrel with union or properly functioning in ac- dance with the principdes of jus- liberty and law. We believe it not within the province of any , however, to forbid and inter- with the right and desire of the pany's employes to labor, and such interference which denies ir right to labor denies to them ir freedom, imposes a condition servitude, and is, in effect, the bodiment of the right to enslave."

Gary Applauded.

Mr. Gary's address in which he ed "publicity, regulation and sonable control" of business, ough government agencies, as a sible "solution of, or antidote to labor union problems," was ap- uded by the stockholders.

Wage reductions have not been sidered up to the present time, Gary said, adding that he ught "when the high cost of liv- has been materially reduced, it only be a question of time when re will be some readjustment of es."

S. WILL RACE GERMANY N TRADE OF WORLD MARTS

nalysis of German governmental penditures in behalf of industry being made by the department commerce to determine to what ent this country must compete trade with German subsidized ds, Secretary Hoover says.

Data as to how much Germany is nding on her manufactures and ustries is incomplete, Mr. Hoover lared, but preliminary reports in- ate that the sum is tremendous.

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Just send your name and address, no money will send this em- ered summer skirt and waist to you. don't pay one cent until they delivered by postman.

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This is a wonderful oppor- tunity of saving about $2 on this skirt and waist.

Embroidered Skirt and Waist

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The skirt is made of heavy, serv- iceable, fine quality kamie linen, which will wash and iron perfectly. Has broad girdle belt and two serviceable pockets trimmed with buttons. The entire bottom of skirt is encircled with a hand- some star design em- broidery. **Colors: Old Rose, Copenhagen blue or white.** Sizes: 22 to 36 inches waist measure; 36 inches length. The waist is made of good quality Collar and front trimmed with lace. ¾ length ves. **Color: White.** Sizes: 32 to 46 bust. The waist skirt must be ordered together. The skirt alone is the price we ask, so you are getting the waist olutely free. Be sure to give sizes and color.

elivery Free Just send your name and ad- dress—no money. When the and waist arrive, pay the postman **$2.69** for . We have paid the delivery charges. If you find them all you expected, send them back will cheerfully refund your money at once. anything be fairer? Order by No. 40.

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HARDING: "WE CAN'T MAKE IT ON HIGH (EXTRAVAGANCE)—SHIFT TO LOW GEAR (ECONOMY)."

HOW TO HOLD HUSBAND'S LOVE IS NEW BOOK BY FRENCH WOMAN

The strangest secret society on record—an organization to teach women past middle age how to hold their husbands—has just been launched in Paris.

Its sponsor is the Countess Andree de Tavernay. She admits that she is 41 years old, but not a one of her male admirers will believe her. She has grouped about her, she says, some of the best known women in French society, whose names are as secret as the by-laws and advice issued by the organization.

The new society is known as the "French Charm Club." It has just begun issuing a mysterious book whose chapters come out serially. It is never to reach the eyes of man until years after the death of every member.

"I have taken a hint from the American correspondence schools," says the countess. "To make sure that no part of the book falls into the hands of a man I mail out one chapter for members of the society to read and when they finish with that they send it back to me by registered mail and I send on the next chapter. Each time a member sends back her copy she renews her solemn pledge never to let the book out of her possession."

Only the introduction to the mysterious love book is public property. It is written by the countess herself, though members of the society will contribute to several chapters.

Hang On to Charm, Is Advice.

"Women of 40 and over," says the preface, "you must learn how to charm your husbands if you are to keep them. Nothing is easier. Always remember that it is the woman of 40, ripe with experience in love, who most often awakes the affections of youth, when love comes to youth intiutively. Retain your charm and you have nothing to fear from frivolous young girls."

The love book will have chapters on the care of the complexion and the hair, how to dress attractively and how to retain a youthful figure. One chapter, the countess announces, will deal with the Best Loved Man in Paris, a figure in real life and will recount the experiences of many women, both under and over 40, who tried to capture his heart.

Total Eclipse of Moon Visible to Many on April 22

Visible to one-half of the inhabitants of the globe in case they had been inclined to observe it, a total eclipse of the moon, remarkable for the opportunity afforded scientists in the United States and South America to make observations, occurred April 22.

Seated beside Edgar Lucien Larkin, director of Lowe observatory, the correspondent spent several hours in watching the moon, or mass of what is supposed to be barren rock 2,160 miles in diameter, enter the earth's shadow, saw it totally obscured, then emerge with a radiance that gave it an appearance of having had a bath.

At 10 o'clock Lowe observatory time, the moon entered the earth shadow. At 11:30 the total eclipse began and this lasted until 12:d2. The moon left the earth's shadow, which, if anyone has any little bet to decide and wants to know for sure, has an average length of 858,576 miles, at 1:33 A. M.

During the period it was obscured by the earth shadow, the moon had a copper colored appearance. The dust and moisture in the earth atmosphere was responsible for the peculiar color.

To emphasize the puny position the earth occupies in the universe, Director Larkin asserted: "One billion worlds such as ours could come to an end and never be missed. There are three billion suns now known to astronomers. There are millions of nebulae condensing in the other suns and in from two to four billion of years they will reach that stage."

Rail Labor Board Orders One Road to Restore Pay

The U. S. Railroad Labor board ordered the St. Louis Southwestern railroad to restore the positions and pay of section foremen and such other laborers who recently went on strike in protest against a reduction in their wages, to the status of July 20, 1920.

The board's decision ruled that "the pretended abolition was not in good faith, but was a device to evade the obligations" of the board's wage decision of July, 1920. "Such a device," the ruling said, "cannot and will not be allowed to prevail."

Regarding the new contracts at reduced wages which the road has made with section foremen and track laborers, the board said "there seemed to have been not even the 'abolition' of the position to mask the attempt at evasion."

The board qualified its decision by saying that if the carriers should show that the decision required reinstatement of employes in excess of the requirements of the service, the ruling would be modified.

Want Immigrants to Relieve Labor Shortage in Hawaii

Special limited immigration of labor into the territory of Hawaii was urged by Gov. McCarthy in a special message to the legislature, setting forth the necessity of obtaining relief from the acute labor shortage in the islands.

The message urges the territorial legislature to pass resolutions urging congress to permit this immigration. Immigration would be confined to domestic and agricultural laborers, under provision that the number of any alien race in the teritory shall be not more than 25 per cent of the total population.

Japanese would be barred under the provision. Chinese and other people of the far east would be admitted.

The message said that if no labor is forthcoming, sugar, pineapple and coffee acreages must be reduced.

It is reported by sugar producers that the 1921 crop, which ordinarily would be harvested by the end of July, will not be harvested until January or February of next year, owing to labor scarcity.

A telescope which it is said will be the largest in the world is to be erected in Vancouver, British Columba. The lens will be 10 feet in diameter.

JAPS BLUFFING SENATORS SAY

Eventually Will Agree to Internationalization of Yap, Committee Thinks.

In the judgment of Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee, Japan is trying to work a time worn diplomatic "bluff game" in her exchange of notes with the United States on her claim of an exclusive mandate to the Pacific cable base of Yap.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, a Republican member of the committee, who saw Japan's representatives in action at the Russian-Japanese peace conference, at Portsmouth, in 1905, predicted that on the "final showdown" the Japanese would yield to the demand of the American government for the internationalization of Yap.

Senator Moses was present at the Portsmouth conference as the secretary of former Governor George McLain of New Hampshire. He was subsequently American minister to Greece and Montenegro during President Taft's administration.

"Japan played the same kind of a 'bluff game' at the Portsmouth conference she is now indulging in with respect to Yap," Senator Moses said. "I look for her to do with regard to her claim to Yap just what she did at Portsmouth when her representatives there were talking vaguely about her continuing her war with Russia if the Russians did not pay her large indemnities. She knew then she was bankrupt and in no position to pursue her war with Russia any further but that did not prevent her spokesmen from talking airily about further fighting if Russia did not produce indemnities.

"Well, Russia did not produce indemnities and Japan did not pursue her war with Russia. She 'quit cold,' she 'backed down,' and the war ended without her getting one cent of indemnity.

"The tactics Japan is pursuing now with regard to Yap are to me reminiscent of those she failed to carry to a successful conclusion at Portsmouth. Granting that the tone of her attitude has thus far been rather 'nasty' for a diplomatic exchange, I am confident that in the end she will find some way to justify her yielding to the internationalization of Yap. That is exactly what I expect her to do.

"I am not discounting the seriousness of the snarl over Yap, but to me it looks far more serious on the surface than underneath. In the end Japan will not retain any exclusive rights to Yap, mark me down as a prophet on that."

American and Wife Mobbed by Germans Following Funeral

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Tobinson of Chicago, were attacked by a crowd of German men, women and children recently as they sat on the terrace of Sans Souci Park, in Potsdam, after the funeral of former Empress Augusta Victoria.

The Americans were rescued by a security policeman and two German civilians, who locked arms and surrounded them, accepting a pelting of sticks, stones and umbrellas in defense of the couple until they were able to escort them to the police station in Potsdam. Here a patrol of extra policemen was summoned and dispersed the crowd.

During the attack the policeman and the two German civilians were unable to quiet the crowd, members of which were shouting "Foreigners;" "French people!"

Mr. Tobinson was beaten about the head and shoulders. Mrs. Tobinson received a bruised nose. Her hat was torn from her head, her hair pulled and she was struck on her arms and body by umbrellas. Potsdam police headquarters in its report concerning the case said:

"The Americans were not to blame and they desire that there be no further mention of the affair."

Virginia Farmer Turns Up Fortune With His Plow

Henry Dameron, 25, descendant of pioneer Virginia settlers, who works on his uncle's mountainside farm near Salem, Va., from sunup to sundown, at $10 a month, often dreamed, he said, of finding a treasure and buying a farm of his own.

While plowing near the foot of Brush's mountain April 9, his plow unearthed a peculiar looking object. Investigation revealed it to be a small metal pot wrapped in buckskin containing gold and silver coins valued at $14,903. About $13,000 was in gold, $500 in silver and the balance in currency so badly disintegrated that the denominations could not be distinguished. The latest date on any of the coins was 1823.

Young Dameron was fearful that his fortune might be taken from him and kept [illegible] secret until recently.

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TRY THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT

85 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, with no stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back or kidney trouble caused by body made acids.

If you suffer from bladder weakness, with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment should give.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all other ailments when due to excessive uric acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 85c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address. Please send 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. T-1627 P. O. building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 85c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. Only one bottle to the same address or family.—Adv.

OHIO SECOND IN STATES SENDING CORN TO EUROPE

The last carload of corn for the American Farm Bureau federation's gift corn project has been gathered. Four hundred and thirty-one carloads of shelled corn—more than 600,000 bushels—were contributed by American farmers to feed stricken areas of Europe.

By states the carload contributions were: Illinois, 147; Ohio, 67; Indiana, 44; Minnesota, 44; Iowa, 36; South Dakota, 31; Missouri, 22; Nebraska, 20; Kansas, 16; Colorado, 4.

The gift corn will be shipped immediately to Europe.

ARE YOUR NERVES RAW?

The Doctor says: "Nerve Exhaustion is a general condition today, brought about largely by the trying conditions through which we are passing."

Are you safeguarding your nerve resources, so that you will be in first class condition, by taking into your system fresh nerve sustenance?

If you are heading toward a nervous breakdown, don't wait,—send for

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NERVE FOOD TABLETS

For Nerve Exhaustion Among Run Down Men and Women.

ONE DOLLAR THE BOX

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CANCER

Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book. Tells how to care for patients suffering from cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

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Bumstead's Worm Syrup

For 60 Yrs. the standard remedy. It never fails. Druggists, general stores or mail, 50c bottle. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

No More Gas in Stomach & Bowels

If you wish to be premanently relieved of gas in the stomach and bowels, take Baalmann's Gas-Tablets.

Baalmann's Gas Tablets are prepared distinctly and especially for stomach gas, and particularly for all the bad effects coming from gas pressure.

That empty, gone and gnawing feeling at the pit of your stomach will disappear; that anxious and nervous feeling with heart palpitation will vanish, and you will once more be able to take a deep breath, so often prevented by gas pressing against your heart and lungs.

Your limbs, arms and fingers won't feel cold and go to sleep, because Baalmann's Gas-Tablets prevent gas interfering with the circulation; intense drowsiness and sleepy feeling after dinner will soon be replaced by a desire for some form of entertainment. Your distended stomach will reduce by inches because gas will not form after using Baalmann's Gas-Tablets.

Send for Baalmann's Gas-Tablets. Get the genuine in the yellow package, for only then can you expect the beneficial results many others have experienced.

Price One Dollar, Prepaid.

J. Baalmann, Chemist, 62 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.

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30 x 3	$ 7.00	34 x 4	$12.25
30 x 3½	7.75	33 x 4½	13.25
*32 x 3½	8.75	34 x 4½	14.25
31 x 4	9.75	35 x 4½	15.25
32 x 4	10.75	36 x 4½	15.50
33 x 4	11.75	37 x 5	16.50

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AUTO GROWTH IS HINDERED

Discrimination in Customs by Foreign Countries Hurts U. S. Trade.

Discrimination in customs by many foreign countries is proving a serious hindrance to the growth of American automobile trade.

To obviate this difficulty J. Walter Drake of Detroit, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has submitted a brief to the house ways and means committee calling attention to the discriminations of France and Great Britain and urging reciprocity as a remedy.

The brief sets forth fully the automobile industry's attitude upon tariff schedules. It definitely disposes of reports that the auto industry favors free trade, but at the same time shows that a reduction in levies is desirable. The brief suggests that import duties on vehicles sent to this country from abroad should be reduced from 45 to 30 per cent.

"Our general tariff," says Mr. Drake in the brief, "should provide for additional duties, determined by law or as deemed expedient, which may be imposed on products imported to the United States from countries discriminating against American trade. To administer this policy, the President of the United States should have power to ascertain what countries discriminate against American trade and to take measures in accordance with this provision to protect United States interests."

Some Discriminations.

Among the discriminations against American cars by foreign countries are the following:

Canada—Gives the British the preferential rate of 21½ per cent on motor vehicles originating in the United Kingdom, also favors by means of an intermediate rate of 30 per cent the automobile products from France and Belgium over those from the United States, which are dutiable at the highest rate of 35 per cent.

Australia — Provides schedules similar to Canada.

Other British possessions — By means of a treaty recently ratified by Canada and the British colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Monserrat, Canadian automobile products, when imported into these colonies, pay less than one-fifth of the duty applied to American motor vehicles.

Great Britain having inaugurated a colonial preferential tariff policy, permits importation of Canadian motor vehicles upon payment of only one-third of the general duty.

France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy tax motor vehicles on a basis of horsepower, disregarding actual value, which discriminates against the low-priced American car, which, because of its high efficiency engine, becomes taxed on a par with the expensive French and British automobiles.

Spain, Greece, Sweden and Norway accord to the United States many advantages of the most favored nation. They, however, are threatening to end all treaties with such a provision. The future arrangements, it is believed, will be less favorable unless means are provided to assure equality of treatment for American products.

One of the best grades of Italian cheese is sold only after it has been seasoned for at least four years.

WHAT A TONIC DOES FOR YOU

AND WHY YOU NEED IT, IN SO MANY INSTANCES WHEN YOU ARE RUN DOWN, NERVOUS OR HAVE HAD TO ENDURE GREAT STRAIN OR WORRY OF ANY KIND.

A tonic is something which puts tone, energy, strength and endurance into you. It gives a push to your heart, making it pump the blood over your body more vigorously; it makes your lungs expand more fully and thereby take up more strength-giving oxygen from the air you breathe; it makes your kidneys work better and carry off the poisons which would otherwise accumulate in the body; it makes your digestive apparatus perform its work better and give your blood the material it needs for feeding and sustaining your body; it makes your brain act more vigorously and enables you to think more accurately and for long periods without fatigue, thus bringing you greater success in whatever business, profession or undertaking you are engaged.

When you are rundown, nervous, half sick, downhearted and about ready to give up, experience of many years has shown that one of the best remedies to pull you out of this bad predicament is good old organic iron. But be sure the iron you take is organic iron, the kind that is found in plants, and not metallic iron which people usually take. Organic iron may be had from your druggist under the name of Nuxated Iron. It often increases the strength, energy and endurance of weak, nervous, tired out folks in two weeks' time. Beware of substitutes. Always look for the word "Nuxated" on every package and the letters N. I. on every tablet. Sold by all druggists.

THE RAILROADS: "WELL, DOCTOR, HERE I AM AGAIN."

MALE AND FEMALE SAVANTS CLASH ON SEX SUPERIORITY

Women may cram their weak feminine minds full of mere book knowledge, and pass examinations with higher marks than men. The poor things are really very patient and industrious, and thereby are able to befuddle many men in this old world.

But the girls can't fool Dean R. Turner, of the Washington Square branch of the New York university. He has exposed woman's weak intellectual powers to the faculty of that institution in a few well chosen phrases. His immediate provocation for the expose, and it is not secret, may be traced to the alarming fact that statistics, both in his own college and others, prove women pass higher in examinations than men students. The dean says:

"After all, men are more intellectual than women, examination papers or no examination papers. Women have better memories and study harder, that's all.

"In tasks requiring patience and industry women win out. But when a man is both patient and industrious he beats a woman any day.

"Take cooking, for instance. A woman when she cooks uses the same old stove in the same old way as she has always done. A man gets impatient and invents a stove that will do the same work better in half the time.

"Who are the chefs at the great hotels? Women? No, men! And as for sewing. Who are the best known clothing designers and ladies' tailors in Paris? Men!"

Women's Champion Replies.

But the women of New York university are not without a strong champion in their own dean, Dr. Aristine P. Munn-Recht, graduate of Bryn Mawr and Johns Hopkins university, doctor of medicine, bachelor of arts, wife, mother and housekeeper.

"Men more intellectual than women?" she smiled. "Dean Turner said so?"

"It all depends on his definition of intellect. If one means the camera-plate type of memory, which merely registers facts and puts them down on an examination paper, that quality may be in the possession of either man or woman.

"Perhaps it is more common to woman, because through centuries she has been obliged to keep careful 'track of the pronouncements of her lord and master.

"If intellect means ability to judge, reason and deduce from facts woman is man's superior.

"Women have more initiative and do not like to go through the same routine day after day.

"Women add intuition to their intellectual powers—and the combination assists deduction. Women thereby rise to emergencies better than men, because it takes an agile mind to cope with a crisis in affairs.

"Men may fill one calling, such as that of engineer or carpenter, for instance. Woman cooks, sews, nurses, acts as housemaid and often has a job outside her home as well.

"Matilda, wife of Wiliam the Conqueror, wove the beautiful Bayeux tapestries. From that day to this all embroidery and lace stitches, which show exceedingly fertile minds, have been conceived by women.

"Women here usually stand in the first third of the class—in co-educational classes. That is, the majority of the women do.

"Why is it that men who have led their classes are so often never heard of after they graduated?

"Since when did literature, language and other similar studies require more concentration and memory than science and mathematics?

"If women excel in the former it is because those studies possess a human interest and offer a chance to express personality which is lacking in the cut and dried sciences.

"I am not a fashion expert, but I know that many of the great designers of women's clothes are women—Madame Paquin, Callot, Soeurs, Vionnet and Lady Duff Gordon, known as 'Lucile.'

"A different situation presents itself in Paris, for instance, because there, dressmaking establishments like so many concerns in France, are run by husband and wife together, instead of two men partners. The wife often supervises the business and the husband plays a part similar to that of a traveling salesman, or a master of ceremonies who meets the trade.

"As far as cooking is concerned, the pastry cooks and vegetable cooks in hotels are nearly always women. The woman housekeeper usually runs the chef. There are many women today operating hotels successfully.

Reason for Using Old Stoves.

"Dean Turner says women use the same old stove while men invent new ones. If women do this it is because the man of the family often hasn't enough intellect to get cash to buy a new one.

"Women have had so much important work to do that they have not taken time to work out improvements and to perfect labor-saving devices. This is because women are the self-sacrificing members of the race, and will work for the betterment of every one else first.

"As for man's vaunted power with the dressmaking needle and his taste in that direction, what girl who has spent her hard-earned savings upon a gown cut by a master hand has not heard her best beau speak admiringly of some frump in a dress that looks as if cut by the swing of a woodman's hatchet, but who has had presence of mind to pin a red rose or a frill upon it?

"Every maker of feminine creations realizes too that upon the wearer depends the success of the frocks. A great gown becomes null and void unless worn by a woman who knows how to carry it."

OH, THE DEVIL!

He Divorces Wife Who Wrote Clara Hamon for Privilege of Serving Her Term if Sentenced.

H. P. Johnson of Emmettsburg, Iowa, is divorced from his wife because Mrs. Johnson wrote to a Des Moines newspaper offering to serve the sentence of Clara Smith Hamon in case the latter were convicted of the slaying of Jake L. Hamon. Judge Lee granted Johnson an absolute decree of divorce.

Mrs. Johnson's letter said: "My pity for Clara is great because I know what devils some men are."

$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1904-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

WAGE POOL IS MINERS' AIM

Seek to Have Certain Sum on Each Ton Set Aside for Division.

Demands for the establishment of a national wage board and a national wage pool have been reaffirmed by large majorities by district committees of miners throughout England, it is claimed by the London Daily Herald, the organ of labor. The newspaper says that these meetings, which were held preparatory to the conference of the Miners' Federation of Great, stood 14 to one in favor of the demands of the union.

A statement was issued by the miners' federation declaring that Prime Minister Lloyd George's address in the house of commons did not carry the possibility of a settlement any further than it stood before. The statement declares Mr. Lloyd George "has not yet grasped the essential features of the national wage pool," and that he is "obsessed by the view that the miners demand a pool of profits, whereas their proposal is remote from the averaging of profits."

It is suggested that there shall be levied a certain amount on each ton of coal, this money being used for the purpose of establishing the wage pool. It is proposed that the sum levied should be figured as one of the elements of cost of production. The statement asserts that this method of providing funds for the pool is perfectly feasible but that the mine owners have refused to accept it "on inadequate and mistaken grounds."

British mine owners announced that they had completed proposals which would be submitted in an effort to get a settlement of the coal strike. These proposals are:

First—The establishment of a national wage board.

Second—The application of national principles to wages in each district, based on the financial condition of the industry in the respective districts.

Third—The periods for ascertaining district results to be settled nationally.

Fourth—The point below which wages shall not be automatically reduced to be determined nationally.

Fifth—To turn over as wages to the workers in addition to these rates, the whole of the surplus revenue available in each district during the existing abnormal period.

Sixth—To satisfy the workers' representatives in each district that the district is proposing to pay all the wages it can bear.

Seventh—To confer with the workers' representatives with a view to dealing with the wages of the lower paid man.

Eighth—To seek an agreement with the workers on a national basis regarding the relation between wages and profits for the future.

Ninth—Providing for a joint audit of the mine owners' books.

New Deal on Yap May Be Proposed to Solve Dispute

A compromise by which Pacific island south of the equator mandated to Great Britain will be thrown open to Japanese immigration and commercial enterprise in return for the internationalization of Yap, has been suggested in official circles as a solution likely to be proposed by Japan, when the question of mandates is again taken up by the allied supreme council.

At the Japanese embassy in Washington it was intimated that the Tokio government would consider the whole mandate question thoroughly before replying to Secretary Hughes' of April 5 and will probably confer with Italy, France and Great Britain before taking any definite stand with regard to the United States.

Reports from Paris that Japan has protested to France against Premier Briand's note to Washington caused no surprise, as officials had expected Japan to interpret the French communication as contrary to the spirit of the pact under which the Pacific mandates were awarded.

Though official reports are lacking to the impression created in Japan by publication there of the Yap correspondence, information from other sources indicates that the announcement of Secretary Hughes' "fundamental principles" and the subsequent action of France came as a distinct shock to the Japanese public.

To recede gracefully from a position so firmly taken, the Tokio government is expected to find it necessary to seek compensation in another quarter, extension of the "open door" policy to islands of the Pacific now closed to Japanese under Australian law, is suggested as the recompense most likely to suggest itself to the Japanese.

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Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method of freeing the scalp of itchings and scalings and of establishing a hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 26G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

JUDGE RULES DRY MEN CAN'T RAID FOREIGN BOA

A sheriff has no right to aboard a foreign vessel and sea for liquor under the prohibit law, and the liquor seized in su manner cannot be admitted in e dence, County Judge W. Fra Blanton ruled in Miami, Florida.

Judge Blanton dismissed charg of violating the prohibition l against two members of a Brit schooner, arrested Tuesday after sheriff had found 10 quarts of w aboard.

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In the year of 1893 I was attacked Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism, suffered as only those who are th afflicted know for over three years. tried remedy after remedy, but such re lief as I obtained was only temporar Finally, I found a treatment that cur me completely and such a pitiful cond tion has never returned. I have given to a number who were terribly afflicte even bedridden, some of them seventy eighty years old, and the results were t same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form muscular and sub-acute (swelling at th joints) rheumatism, to try the great val of my improved "Home Treatment" f its remarkable healing power. Don't se a cent; simply mail your name and a dress, and I will send it free to tr After you have used it, and it has prove itself to be that long-looked for means getting rid of such forms of rheumatism you may send the price of it, One Dolla but understand I do not want your mon unless you are perfectly satisfied to se it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer an longer, when relief is thus offered yo free. Don't delay. Write today. Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above state ment true.

Rent Hog Receives Jab From Decision of Supreme Court

The power of congress and the state legislatures to enact anti-profiteering laws to protect tenants from gouging landlords has been upheld by the United States supreme court in two decisions.

One of these decisions dealt with the District of Columbia rent law enacted by congress permitting tenants to remain in possession of rented property at pre-war rates and setting up a commission to pass on the question of fair rentals.

The other decided a case attacking the validity of a similar law enacted by the New York state assembly.

The principle involved in both cases was the same. The court declared both laws constitutional. The decisions have a nation-wide significance for the reason that almost every city in the country has its problem of rent profiteering.

Although the District of Columbia rent law, passed to meet an emergency, expires next fall, Senator Ball, Delaware, announced he would move at once to extend its life until the present housing shortage passes. There is every indication that congress, itself containing many members who have been victimized by the rent profiteers, will continue the measure in effect.

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New Eyes for Old

Just send in the coupon below and I will send you a pair of handsome large size "New Vision" 10 Karat gold filled glasses. Wear them and you will feel as though you had suddenly been given a new pair of eyes.

"New Vision" is the name of these glasses and New Vision is what they give you. They will enable you to do things you had long given up hope of ever doing, such as reading the smallest print, thread a needle, work, read or sew by daylight or lamplight, and see clearly at a distance or close-up. (With them even the fine print in the Bible can easily be read.)

Words alone can hardly express what these glasses will do for you, therefore I want you to prove to yourself by actually wearing and testing them in every way possible; that they are just the glasses you need.

Read What Dr. Simmons Says About New Vision Glasses

Gentlemen:—Glasses received. Am so well pleased with same, I am enclosing payment in full. I don't want to wait 10 days to find out they suit my eyes better than any glasses I ever tried on. Best wishes for your success.
Dukedom, Tenn. J. E. Simmons, M. D.

SEND NO MONEY—Just send in the coupon and I will send you at once a pair of New Vision glasses complete with a high grade velveteen-lined spring back pocket book case. Don't pay your postman even one cent when they arrive, as I will send them to you all charges prepaid. WEAR THEM FOR 12 DAYS AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE.

Do not delay. Your eyes are too important to neglect.

NEW VISION SPECTACLE SHOP
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Send in this coupon today.

New Vision Spectacle Shop, Dept. 1034
1201-09 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Without cost or obligation; you may send me a pair of your New Vision large size genuine 10-karat gold filled spectacles complete, also a high grade velveteen-lined leatherette case. If I decide to keep them, I will send you $2.97. If I do not want them, I will return them and there is to be no charge.

My age is..... Used glasses.....years.

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THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat prices were higher, compared to the quotations of last week, cash being up four cents. There was a slight drop at the opening of the market Monday, the market feeling the bearish influence of predictions of an increased movement of wheat in Kansas. Bears contended that a reaction was due after the persistent upturns of late. In the produce market butter dropped four cents a pound, while eggs advanced one cent.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.42; May, $1.43; July, $1.12¾. Corn, cash, 64c. Oats, cash, 43c. Barley, cash, 66c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.34. Cloverseed, cash, $12.50; April, $12.00; Oct., $9.40. Alsike, cash, $13.50. Timothy, cash, 1918, $2.90; 1919, $3.00; 1920, $3.05; April, $3.05; May, $3.05; Sept., $3.35.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.31; July, $1.07½. Corn, May, 61⅜c; July, 63⅝c; Sept., 66c. Oats, May, 38¼c; July, 39⅜c; Sept., 39¾c. Barley, May, 61c. Rye, May, $1.24¼; July, 99¾c; Sept., 91½c.

Produce

TOLEDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 49c; solid pack, 48c; nut margarine, 26@27c. Cheese—Fancy brick, 24@26c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 35c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 33c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 24@25c; longhorn, 26@27c.

Eggs—Candled, 27c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 20½c; lean, 30½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27c; 9 to 10 lbs., 26c; 11 to 12 lbs., 25c; 13 to 15 lbs., 18c. Hams, 28½c. Lard, 10½c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 32@33c; turkeys, 45@48c; geese, 20@22c; chickens, 30@33c; old roosters, 20@22c.

Hides—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8½c; kip, 7c; No. 2 kip, 5½c; cured hides, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; horse hides, $1.50.

Tallow, rendered, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 46½@47c; prints, 47½@48c; extra firsts, 45½@46c; firsts, 44½@45c; specials, 32@35c; packing 12@17c; fancy dairy, 24@29c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26½c; extra firsts, 25½c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 24c; do., old cases, 23½c; western firsts, new cases, 23c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 22@24c; high grade animal oils, 25@25½c; lower grades, 20c. Cheese—York state, 29@32c; brick, 25@28c; limburger, fancy, 30@32c; Swiss, 35@60c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 32@33c; roosters, 20c; spring chickens, 30@32c; broilers, 75@80c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.65@1.70 per 150-lb. sack; Michigan round white, $1.60; Florida Hastings, $7.25@7.50 a bbl. of 165 lbs. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee yellow, No. 1, $3.00 per bu.; Virginia, kiln-dried, $1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Chicago—Potatoes, old, dull; receipts 69 cars; northern white sacked and bulk, 90c@$1.00 cwt.; new, firm; Florida, No. 1, $7.00@7.50 bbl.; No. 2, $4.50@5.00 bbl. Butter unchanged; creamery extras, 40c; standards, 38½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 33,612 cases; firsts, 22½@23¾c; ordinary firsts, 19@20c; at mark, cases included, 21@21½c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 27c; springs, 34c.

New York—Butter unsettled; receipts, 7,904; creamery higher than extras, 41½@42c; creamery, extras (92 score), 41c; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 38@40½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 25,016; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28½@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; state, Penna. and nearby western hennery, white, firsts to extras, 31@40c; state, Penna. and nearby western hennery, browns, extras, 34@36c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 27@31½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 30½@31½c; do., firsts, 28½@30c. Cheese, unsettled; receipts, 3,479; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 27@29c; do., average run, 24@26c; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 20@21½c; do., average run, 19@19½c. Live poultry nominal; no quotations; dressed poultry, steady and unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 5,000; lower; heavies, $7.50; yorkers, $8.60; pigs, $8.60. Sheep, $6.50; lambs, $9.00@10.50. Calves, $9.50@11.00; cattle, $9.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; lower; steers, $8.75@9.00; heifers, $7.00@8.75; cows, $5.50@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; heavies, $8.00; heavy and light yorkers, $8.75@9.00; pigs, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,600; steady; top sheep, $7.25; top lambs, $11.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,300; lower; top, $11.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 3,150; slow; 50@75c lower; shipping steers, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $8.00@8.50; yearlings, $8.25@9.00; heifers, $5.25@8.00; cows, $2.25@7.00 bulls, $4.25@6.25; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $60@120. Calves—Receipts, 4,000; slow; $1.00 lower; $5.00@10.50. Hogs — Receipts, 20,000; 50@75c lower; heavy, $8.25@8.50; mixed, yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $8.50; roughs, $8.00@8.25; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,000; steady; wool lambs, $7.00@12.25; clipped lambs, $5.00@11.25; yearlings, $7.00@9.00; wethers, $7.25@7.50; ewes, $2.00@6.75; mixed sheep, $6.75@7.00.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 200; compared with week ago, steers steady to 25c lower; light yearlings, 50c lower; cows, stockers and feeders and vealers, 25c lower; canners steady; bulls steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; active, 15@30c higher; top, $8.40; bulk lights and medium weights, $8.25@8.40; no heavy hogs here; packer sows, 25c higher; pigs steady; quality and clearance good. Sheep—Receipts, 300; compared to week ago market nominally 25c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 26,000; slow; early sales 25c to 40c lower; bulk beef steers, $7.50@8.25; butcher she-stock and bulls mostly 25c lower; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.75@7.00; bulk bulls, $5.25@6.25; calves steady; bulk vealers, $8.00@8.75; stockers and feeders, dull. Hogs—Receipts, 50,000; fairly active, 25c to 40c lower; lights and extreme heavies off most; top, $8.25; bulk of sales, $7.80@8.15; pigs, 25c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; lambs strong to 25 cents higher; wooled lambs, top, early, $10.85; some held higher; bulk, $10.00@10.75; shorn, top, early, $10.15; bulk, $9.00@9.85; practically no sheep here.

Powers Back U. S. on Distribution of Old Teuton Cables

Japan and France are understood to have accepted the American principles of distribution of the former German Atlantic and Pacific cables at a session of the International Communications conference held recently at the state department.

While details of the operation of the cables to be allocated have yet to be worked out, the acceptance by Japan and France of the American view is expected to make possible an early agreement on such questions.

It is understood an agreement by which the United States will receive that part of the line running from Guam to Yap, it was indicated, will be deferred pending the clearing up of the status of the Island of Yap.

In addition to the cable from Guam to Yap, and that from New York to Brest, now in possession of France, the United States also is expected to receive from Great Britain the cable now extending from Halifax to Penzance, and which previous to the war was laid from New York to Emden, Germany. In exchange, it is understood, that Great Britain will receive one of the present American cables connecting Canada with Great Britain.

Details of American participation with Italy in the construction of a direct cable from Naples to New York via the Azores have also to be worked out by the conference in order that the rights of Italy to a share in the former German cables may be sustained to her satisfaction.

40 Billion Levy on U. S. Planned if Germany Won

An indemnity of 40 billion dollars was the "penalty" which the kaiser proposed to impose upon the United States if Germany had won the war in 1917. It was included in his "peace terms" written by himself in the spring of that year, and just discovered in the archives of the German foreign office, says the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. The other peace conditions of the kaiser were:

Germany was to get the rich French coal fields of Longivy and Brie.

Germany was to get the Belgian coast.

Germany was to get Courland and Lithuania.

Germany was to get the Azores.

Germany was to get the Island of Malta.

Incidentally, Prince Joachim, one of the kaiser's sons, who has since committed suicide, was to be made King of Rumania.

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Learn Auto and Tractor Business in 6 to 8 weeks; opportunities everywhere offering $150 to $400 a month; twice more equipment and floor space used in daily practice training than any Auto School in America; master mechanic instructors and same method we used to train thousands of soldier mechanics in 60-day courses; write for Free Catalog. Rahe Auto and Tractor School, 2139 Oak st., Kansas City, Mo.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Splendid clerical work opportunity. Spare or whole time. No canvassing, good money. Chautauqua Business Builders, Jamestown, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

$6-$18 a dozen decorating pillow tops at home; experience unnecessary; particulars for stamp. Tapestry Paint Co., 189 LaGrange, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AGENTS

General Agents. Something new. Whirlwind seller. "Repeat" washing powder. Washes clothes without rubbing. Women throw away washboards. Big profits. Exclusive territory. Write today free package. Kittredge Co., 11 Putnam st., Tunkhannock, Pa.

PATENTS.

Patents Secured. Prompt service. Avoid dangerous delays. Send for our "Record of Invention" form and Free Book telling How to Obtain a Patent. Send sketch or model for examination. Preliminary advice without charge. Highest references. Write TODAY. J. L. Jackson & Co., 157 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents—Booklet free, Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

STATIONERY

Stationary—100 sheets and envelopes printed with your name and address for $1 cash. Howard Swan, Coldwater, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kodak Films—First roll developed and 6 glossy prints, 25c. J. Clyde Hogan, Box 246, Hinton, West Virginia.

FARMS WANTED.

Farm Wanted—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 23, Olney, Ill.

FARMS FOR SALE.

For sale, first class farms and wild land; good clay farms from $50 to $75 per acre; wild lands, good heavy soil, $12 per acre. Write or see F. P. Campbell, Walhalla, Mason Co., Mich.

Sell Your Farm, business; any property, located anywhere, by co-operation plan. Quick action. Less than half usual cost. Particulars free. E. F. McCormick, Oakland, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE.

$1,000 Secures 150 Acres With Horse, 14 Cows, 3 Heifers

Calves, bull, hogs, tools, household furniture included; a live wire, money-making farm, on improved road, close village; fertile machine-worked fields; 20-cow pasture water by trout brook, wood; 50 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries; 900-tree fully equipped sugar bush; good 7-room cottage, big basement barn, silo, stable, etc. Retiring owner's low price $4,500 takes all, $1,000 down, easy terms. See details page 18, Illus. Spring Catalog 1100 Bargains Free. Strout Farm Agency, 150 S Nassau St., New York City.

Pennsylvania and New York farms for sale. Good dairy country. Acreage $25 to $50. Don't pass up this opportunity. THE E. H. SHREVE REAL ESTATE CO., Union City, Pa.

BERLIN OFFER IS NEARER TO ALLIED TERMS

Continued From Page One.

the reconstruction of devastated France.

The note, which came from the German foreign office, was delivered by the German embassy to the British foreign office last week. It follows:

"Germany is absolutely persuaded that it is unavoidably necessary for the purpose of restoring economic peace throughout the world that the territories devastated throughout the war should be reconstructed and restored. Until this is done there will be danger that feelings of hate will continue to exist among the nations concerned.

"Germany, therefore, declares herself once more to be entirely willing to co-operate in this reconstruction with all the means and strength at her disposal, and to take into account in regard thereto, in every individual case, each wish of the power concerned as far as is possible."

The note proceeded to enumerate in detail the possibilities of reconstruction. First, for Germany to take over specified localities, either as a state undertaking or by directing the work of a national colonizing and settlement association; second, to undertake the work of clearing, afforestation, building and repairing brick works and works for the production of chalk, plaster, cement and other necessaries and the delivery of the necessary machinery and the building materials from Germany; third, to arrange that all such machinery and materials shall emenate from Germany, and, fourth, to start immediately plans to build at least 25,000 wooden houses in the devastated districts before the cold season begins.

Other clauses of the note specify the execution of deep and shallow excavations of all kinds, according to the plans and under the control of the French authorities, or otherwise according to the wishes of the allied governments.

The German government expresses a willingness to help in any way possible to take over the cost in paper marks, the amount to be reckoned against the reparations account, and generally to co-operate in every possible manner.

The note is signed by Dr. Walter Simons, the German foreign minister. It requests the allied governments to initiate at the earliest possible moment the discussion of details.

26,000 ARE REPORTED STARVING IN ALABAMA

Twenty-six thousand persons are at the point of starvation in the coal fields of northern Alabama, Governor Thomas E. Kilby was told in an appeal by the Salvation Army, southeastern division.

Mrs. Upton Expects Women Will Seek Seats in Congress

There will be at least ten women candidates in Ohio for the Republican nomination for congress next year if the hopes of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, are realized.

Mrs. Upton, who has been assigned to organize Ohio under Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago, regional director, is urging passage of the minimum wage bill, now pending in the Ohio senate committee on manufactures and commerce.

"I don't see why the women shouldn't have at least ten representatives," said Mrs. Upton. "There are now probably as many women voters as men in Ohio."

Mrs. Upton said she didn't expect to see any women candidates for governor or United States senator, but thought there might be some seeking lieutenant governor or some other state office. She said that her name had been spoken of without her consent, in connection with the Republican nomination for senator.

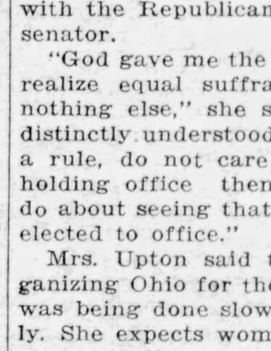
"God gave me the privilege to help realize equal suffrage and I want nothing else," she said. "I want it distinctly understood that women, as a rule, do not care so much about holding office themselves as they do about seeing that proper men are elected to office."

Mrs. Upton said the work of organizing Ohio for the 1922 campaign was being done slowly and efficiently. She expects women will be given representation on the Republican state central committee, as well as on county, city and precinct committees.

DENBY WANTS AZORES GUNS GIVEN PORTUGAL

Gift to Portugal of the two seven-inch and two three-inch guns used during the war at the American naval base at the Azores is favored by Secretary Denby, who, in a letter to the speaker of the house, recalls that after the United States entered the war Portugal permitted the navy to mount the guns at Ponta Del Gada.

WATCH PRICES SMASHED $3.75



Big sale of 14 size, American-made, 7 Jewel quality, extra thin model sample watches, fitted in plain or engraved gold-filled or genuine silverine cases, warranted unconditionally for TEN YEARS and sold at the unusually low closing out price—$3.75 C. O. D. Wear this watch ten full days, show it to your friends, then if you can do without it, or can match its value anywhere, SEND IT BACK. Mention watch No. 402 and specify style of case wanted. Also don't forget this offer is very limited. When these are gone we can obtain no more. 17 jewel eg., 20 yr. cases, $6.85, C. O. D. No. STERN CO., Woods' Bldg., Evansville, Ind.

HARDING ASKS PAN-AMERICAN PEACE UNION

At Unveiling of Statue to Bolivar, President Sees New World Amity as Example.

While cannon boomed in Central park in New York and airplanes dropped roses from the sky, President Harding proclaimed the friendships between the republics of North and South America and the willingness of the United States to fight if necessary for the Monroe Doctrine.

The occasion was the unveiling of the statue of the Latin-American liberator Simon Bolivar, presented to New York by Venezuela.

It was also President Harding's first visit to New York since his inauguration; and despite the continuous threat of rain that never fell, he was greeted by an immense and enthusiastic crowd.

He said:

"The doctrine proclaimed under Monroe has been jealously guarded as a fundamental of our republic. Some have falsely charged that we sought to hold the nations of the old world at arm's length that we might monopolize the privilege of exploitation for ourselves. Others have protested that the doctrine would never be enforced if it should involve us in actual hostilities.

"The history of the generations since that doctrine was proclaimed has proved that we had no dream of exploitation. On the other side the history of the last decade certainly must have convinced all the world that we stand willing to fight if necessary to protect these continents, these sturdy young democracies, from oppression."

Compares Bolivar and Washington.

President Harding spoke from manuscript. He stressed the similarity of the aspirations of the replics of the two American continents, and compared the careers of Bolivar and George Washington.

"With all humility, but in all sincerity and earnestness," he said, "I feel that we Americans, North and South, are entitled to hold that our democracy has come as a light into the world of international relations and that it will show us a way out of the world's present troubles."

The progress made in the Americas, he said, toward settlement of problems by arbitration presented "an example well worthy earnest consideration and an assurance which will justify our purpose to invite the present day civilization to cast aside the staggering burden of armament."

Designate Camps Where Officers Will Be Trained

The summer training camp schedule for Officers Reserve corps units shows June 16 as opening date for all camps with the exception of the signal corps at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., which will open June 23.

The camps will be located as follows:

Infantry: Plattsburgh, New York, for first, second and third corps areas; Camp Knox, Kentucky, for fourth and fifth corps areas; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, sixth corps; Fort Snelling, Minn., seventh corps; Fort Logan, Colo., eighth corps; Camp Lewis, Washington, ninth corps.

Field artillery: Camp Knox, Ky., all corps.

Cavalry: Fort Ethan Allen, first to sixth corps; Monterey, California, seventh corps to ninth corps.

Coast artillery: Fort Monroe, Va., first to sixth corps and Washington University (St. Louis) unit, and Fort Winfield Scott, California, seventh to ninth corps.

Engineer corps: Camp Humphrey, Va., all corps.

Motor transport corps: Camp Holabird, Md., first to seventh corps and Presidio, San Francisco, eighth to ninth corps.

Air service: Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., all corps.

Ordnance: Aberdeen, Md.

Medical, dental and veterinary: Carlisle Barracks, Penna.

HOT METAL SHOWERED BY METEOR AS IT FALLS

A meteor pased over middle and southern Georgia last week exploding and showering hot metal heavy as iron.

The meteor was seen in Macon. It exploded over Cordele and also at Pitts, some distance east of Cordele, and at Albany.

At Pitts, in Wilcox county, more than a dozen heavy explosions were heard. There was a sharp crackling in the air for several minutes and red hot metal, some pieces weighing six pounds each, began to fall. In the wake of the falling fragments was a trail of black smoke. The sky was cloudless. The majority of the pieces fell in open fields and so far as known no one was injured.

Mother Rescues Babe From Well

MRS. NORMAN GURLING AND NORMAN, JR.

Mrs. Norman Gurling of Greenburgh, N. Y., is the heroine of the vicinity and a movement is on foot to secure a Carnegie medal for her.

Mrs. Gurling's 15-months-old son, Norman, Jr., fell into an unused well in the rear of the Gurling home the other day. The mother—who is expecting another child in a day or two—went down into the well, a distance of 20 feet, and in some miraculous manner, rescued her son.

The sides of the old well are slippery and slimy and Mrs. Gurling, even now, does not realize how she climbed down into the well and brought up her half-drowned, unconscious baby, unassisted. The heroic mother was alone in her home when she missed the baby. She felt, instinctively perhaps, that something serious had happened.

Rushing to the old well she found one of the protecting covers removed. Mrs. Gurling peered down and saw little Norman in the water 20 feet below. She immediately started down the slippery sides of the well. A mis-step would have meant death for both herself and little Norman. Reaching the water she grasped the clothing of her baby and swinging him over her shoulder, started the upward climb. Not until Norman was safe in his crib did Mrs. Gurling collapse as the result of her strenuous experience.

The photo shows Mrs. Gurling and Baby Norman.

SENATORS ROW OVER HARVEY

Persecuted Wilson, Says Senator Harrison; Others Praise Harding's Choice.

The appointment of Colonel George Harvey as American ambassador to Great Britain, confirmed by the senate in executive session, was openly attacked and defended for four hours recently in one of the most remarkable and unusual sittings ever witnessed in the senate chamber.

Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, described Mr. Harvey "as a creator of prejudice and a stirrer of strife" and as "a vindictive, self-annointed, intolerant political accident," and charged that the appointment would be regarded by "millions of patriotic Americans, regardless of party affiliations, as a crowning affront to the invalid who recently vacated the White House."

Senator Harrison described the new ambassador as one whose "whole life has been one of inconsistency and vacillation," who "never remained true to any purpose, loyal to any friend or steadfast to any conviction, a writer of the most cunning and dangerous species and a past master in fomenting trouble and aggravating delicate situations."

Harrison declared that "not content in heaping personal abuse upon the President in health, he (Mr. Harvey) pursued him with his scurrilous attacks to his sick bed, trying to create the impression that the President had lost his mind." He added that "through the application of his pen he entered the sacred precincts of the home to misrepresent the wife of the President."

Senator Reed, on the other hand, praised Mr. Harvey as "one of the great intellects of the country," and declared President Harding, in view of his announced stand, would have practiced "deceit" had he appointed a pro-leaguer as ambassador. Referring to Mr. Harvey's opposition to the league, he inquired of his Democratic colleagues, amid laughter from the Republican side:

"Why shouldn't he be against it? Why should any one but an idiot go around hugging a corpse to his bosom? If the 46 nations, members of the league, cannot stand up unless the United States puts its arms around them and totes them home like a drunk at 2 in the morning, then they don't deserve to stand up."

RAILWAY AND EMPLOYES ASKED TO COMPROMISE

The United States Railway Board, in a decision handed down recently, requested Col. B. L. Bugg, receiver for the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railway, and the employes of the road to hold further conferences in an effort to determine a "just and reasonable" wage scale for employes of the road.

BRITAIN GETS NOTE ON OIL

Reply Justifies Refusal to Recognize Concessions Obtained From Costa Rica.

The United States has sent a note to Great Britain dealing with the so-called Army Oil concession in Costa Rica and the alleged criticism by British officials of the action of this government in refusing to support the concession, it has been learned in Washington.

The note was dispatched by Secretary of State Hughes on April 15, being forwarded through the American embassy at London.

The communication was in the nature of a protest, having been prompted by the speech of a British official in the house of commons on March 1 during the course of which it was intimated that the American government, through its consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, had endeavored improperly to procure the annulment of a concession of an oil company in which British capital was interested.

Charges Frequent.

Similar charges, the communication pointed out, had been made on other occasions, and the matter had even been referred to in a formal note.

The Tinoco government, Secretary Hughes pointed out, was revolutionary in character, was never recognized by either Great Britain or the United States, and passed out of existence in September, 1919.

The action of the American consul at San Jose, the note continued, was not authorized by the American government, though it was in line with the general policy of the United States in refusing to recognize the concessions of a usurping revolutionary government.

"Nevertheless," the note states, "it is difficult to perceive how any such action during the period prior to annulment of the concession would furnish necessarily an occasion for justifiable criticism on the part of His Majesty's government."

Owned by British.

The Amory company was an American corporation, though it subsequently developed that British subjects owned much of its stock. From the revolutionary leader Tinoco, it secured large concessions of potential oil lands in Costa Rica. The United States government had refused diplomatic support to American citizens seeking concessions from Tinoco and it never supported the claims of the Amory company.

Approximately a year after the fall of the Tinoco government, the new Costa Rica regime cancelled the Amory concession. Under date of August 12, 1920, just one day after the Amory concessions were cancelled, the British government notified the United States that British subjects were interested in the Amory company, this being, as the American note points out, the first intimation that the interests of British subjects were involved.

JAPAN PASSES MOST MILITARISTIC BUDGET ADOPTED BY ANY NATION IN TIME OF PEACE

The forty-fourth session of the Imperial Diet will go into history of Japan as a memorable session. On one accomplishment or mistake, according as it shall be judged, will this meeting of Japan's representatives be classified as an important gathering. This one action was the voting of 762,000,000 yen, or 48.7 per cent of the national budget, for the improvement and upkeep of the Japanese army and navy. By thus voting, as the House of Peers did, by standing vote, just three days before the forty-fourth session ended, the program of naval expansion of the militaristic clique of Japan was upheld. By this vote there was reason given for the charge that the budget, as adopted, was the "most militaristic ever adopted by any modern nation in times of peace."

The Diet ended its deliberations on Saturday, March 26, and Sunday, March 27, the official closing ceremonies were held in the House of Peers. One week afterward concerted action for the overthrow of the Hara Ministry had begun. Action which may bring the fight for armament, as against the disarmament idea, to a head, may result this Summer in the installation of a still more militaristic Cabinet, or may by freak chance overthrow for all time the adherents of the army-and-navy increase program.

Impeachments Asked.

The present session has been notable in that three attempts have been made to impeach the Hara Ministry, all of them failing, while several minor attempts have been made at an impeachment of one of the ministers. The last attempt came with the Minister of Education, who, his enemies assert, has allowed his branch of the government to be sacrificed for the departments of war and the navy. This attempt, like all others made against the government majorty, was voted down. It was notable, however, that the last vote was defeated by a smaller majority than any of those that had preceded it. While the first attempt at impeachment of Premier Hara and his cabinet was so overwhelmingly defeated that it was hard to find the group that opposed him, the last one was defeated by a much smaller majority.

Disarmament Party Grows.

Mr. Ozaki, independent member of the Lower House, has come out of the Diet fight the outstanding member who represents the people of the Empire. His fight for disarmament that has been carried into other parts of Japan, and which nas been the means of alienating certain sections of the government, has been borne out by the following statistics, published in the Yorozu Shimbun, Tokio daily. The figures represent the sums paid for military expansion annually, and each is given in units of 1,000 yen:

Fis. Year	Military Expenditure	Ratio to Total Natl. Expenditure Per Cent
1893	22,822	27
1897	110,542	49.4
1903	83,002	33.3
1907	198,316	32.9
1913	191,885	33.5
1921	761,781	48.7

Women Recognized.

The things done most recently by the Diet include: Passage of bill to allow women to attend political gatherings; passage of bill to exclude liquor from houses of government; passage of budget of 1,562,000,000 yen, of which 761,781,000 yen, or 48.7 per cent, goes to army and navy combined; passage of government rice and silk laws.

Practically every matter affecting Japan's relations with the United States was taken up. There was talk of the plans of the Republicans to command respect, if not more, in the Pacific ocean territory; the enlargement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii; of the further fortification of Guam; the Yap controversy, Korea, Siberia, and the possibility of American intervention in China—all were taken up and aired by the opposition, who would be sadly handicapped if the "problem" of American "aggrandizement" were taken from it. All were carefully answered by the Ministers, who maintained their positions well and firmly stated that America and other nations would not be handled by Diet action.

Cabinet Fall Assured.

The general opinion in Tokio at the end of the session was that a Cabinet fall must come soon and that the issue of the increase in expenditures for army and navy might force it, when the plans for the new budget, to be submitted at the forty-fifth session next Winter, are taken up. Count Yamamoto, a chief of the navy group, would be one most acceptable to the group that will fight to the end that the Japanese navy may not be overlooked. Count Yamamoto will be remembered as a former Premier. If the navy forces win a decisive victory in the preliminary skirmishes this Summer Yamamoto will be a likely candidate for Premier. He is not the choice of the combined opposition parties as they stand today, this position today beng filled by Viscount Kato, loyal worker against Hara, and one who has maintained through the entire Diet this year his rank as chief of the opposition. How Kato stands with the hidden forces of Japanese government, which have their center perhaps at the villa of Prince Yamagata, at Odawara, is another question, and it is quite possible that in this test he would fail.

CANADA WILL APPOINT MINISTER TO WASHINGTON

Definite announcement of the Canadian government's intention to appoint a minister to the United States, was made in the house of commons by Arthur Meighen, the prime minister, during the debate on a vote of $60,000 for Canadian respresentation at Washington.

Germany's Former Empress Laid to Rest Amid Pomp

Augusta Victoria, Empress of Sorrow, was laid to her last rest at Potsdam in the Antiken Tempel, a unique mausoleum just off the palace of Sans Souci, built by Frederick the Great. The old Prussian king had named it so because it was the place where he forgot his cares and sorrows.

The funeral of the ex-kaiserin was the most imposing event seen within the former German empire since the days of the Hohenzollern reign.

The special train carrying the former kaiserin's coffin arrived at Wildpark station promptly at 10:45 o'clock last night. Picked officers of the "Queen's Own" cuirassier and fusilier bodyguards (Augusta Victoria was queen of Prussia in addition to being German empress), acting as pallbearers, assisted by former court servants, removed the coffin from the funeral car. The absence of the imperial crown was noticeable in the decorations. Distinguished generals flanked and followed the hearse as it proceeded to the mausoleum.

To the constant accompaniment of tolling church bells the cortege passed through a cordon of spectators organized by various patriotic societies.

Six hundred "Green" police were detailed to guard Sans Souci park to prevent communistic disturbances. Every spare room in garret or cellar in Potsdam was rented long in advance at fabulous prices. Chairs in hotel lobby windows alone brought from 600 to 800 marks, while window seats along the line of the procession sold for as much as 2,000 marks. The old imperial colors fluttered at half mast from nearly every building.